

Beirut Asks U.S. to Redeploy Marines to South to Aid Army

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — Lebanon has asked for some of the U.S. Marines in Beirut to be shifted south along the coast to help the Lebanese Army extend its authority, White House officials said.

They said Thursday that the request, which arrived this week, would be studied. But White House and State Department officials said that, in light of the commitment to Congress to keep the 1,600 marines in Beirut, they doubted that the proposal would be accepted.

The United States hopes that the Lebanese government and the various factions will announce a security accord shortly allowing the Lebanese Army and the police to widen their authority. Under the accord, Beirut International Airport would be declared a neutral zone.

Such arrangements would ease pressure on marines at the airport and make attacks less likely. But U.S. officials said there was no intention of using an improvement in the situation as justification for early withdrawal.

"The president wants to stay in Lebanon until there is stability and until there is a plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces," a White House official said.

Under an agreement reached with Congress before it adjourned in November, the Marines can stay until April 1985.

When President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon was in Washington for talks last month, he was urged to take steps to extend his government's authority and to widen its base to include representatives of the Shiite and Druze factions.

State Department officials said a security accord would be followed by talks on restructuring the Lebanese government.

Under the Lebanese proposal being studied in Washington, some marines would follow the Lebanese Army south along the coast to provide a symbolic show of support.

State Department officials said the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and Italy, the countries with troops in the multinational force, were briefed by Lebanese officials on Tuesday on a tentative agreement and the proposals for redeploying the multinational force.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, declined to give details.

"There are negotiations currently under way aimed at improving the security situation in certain areas of Lebanon, and to extending the central government's authority

into these areas with the approval of the communities involved," Mr. Speakes said.

"I won't be able to comment any more specifically on these arrangements until the final details are nailed down and agreed to by all the parties," he said.

Syria, with strong influence over the Druze and the Shites, is reported by Lebanese officials to have endorsed the security arrangements.

Although the United States has been accusing Syria of blocking efforts to achieve an agreement, some officials in the State Department believe that President Hafez al-Assad, who is recovering from an illness, would like to decrease the tensions as a way of bringing about the withdrawal of U.S. and Israeli forces from Lebanon.

That may be why, they said, Mr. Assad agreed to free the captured U.S. Navy flier, Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr. Other officials say Syria released the flier to the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a Democratic presidential contender, to embarrass President Ronald Reagan.

The issue of allowing the marines and other members of the multinational force to be deployed outside Beirut has been discussed since they were sent in September 1982,



U.S. marines in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon pushed a cart carrying sandbags through mud near their Beirut base Friday in an effort to fortify their positions.

but under conditions different from those now proposed.

As Mr. Reagan indicated at a news conference last month, there was consideration of moving the multinational force out of Beirut behind the Lebanese Army as it takes over areas evacuated by Israeli and Syrian forces. The current plan envisages the Lebanese Army taking control of areas held by Lebanese factions.

Israel is reported considering reducing its presence in southern

Lebanon and pulling its forces farther south from the Awali River to the Litani, and allowing Lebanese Army units into the evacuated area.

The administration is reluctant to move the Marines at this time for fear of giving the impression that it is deserting its military involvement in Lebanon at a time when many in Congress are urging that it be reduced.

■ Poll Backs U.S. Pullout

A majority of people polled in

the United States by the ABC television network want U.S. troops pulled out of Lebanon and six out of seven said they wanted President Reagan to meet with the Syrian president, The Associated Press reported from New York.

ABC said the poll of 508 people, taken Wednesday, found that 57 percent wanted the Marines withdrawn from Lebanon. That compares with 48 percent who favored withdrawal in December and 39 percent in November.

Beagle Channel: Alfonsín's Biggest Foreign Issue

By Edward Schumacher

USHUALA, Argentina — The single-engine plane bounced in the gusty winds as it circled near the three small islands in the mouth of the Beagle Channel at the tip of South America.

The craggy, wooded islands — Picton, Lennox and Nueva — lay in misty tranquility below, a pastoral scene that seemed to belie a territorial dispute with Chile that Argentine officials say is the most explosive foreign issue facing the new government of President Raúl Alfonsín.

The two countries almost went to war over the islands in 1978, and today squads of torpedo boats still face off in the Beagle Channel, a 125-mile-long (200-kilometer-long) body of water that cuts dramatically along Andean peaks to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Argentine boats steam out of this town, a booming frontier settlement nestled on a fjord in the channel. Chile's come from Puerto Williams, a naval station across the channel and several miles east.

To secure its claim, Chile has put a handful of shepherds on the islands, annoying the Argentines. Argentine ships have regularly sailed through Chilean-claimed waters, angering the Chileans.

At stake in the dispute are rich South Atlantic fishing grounds and possible offshore oil, as well as competing claims to Antarctica.

Beyond that, Mr. Alfonsín faces a sensitive political dilemma in the dispute, which dominates the headlines even more than Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands. Argentina fought an unsuccessful war with Britain over the Falklands in the spring of 1982.

Public sentiment demands that he not give up Argentina's claims. But a settlement is the key to Mr. Alfonsín's strategy of subordinating the military, which he replaced in power on Dec. 10 after nearly eight years of military rule. A settlement, according to government officials, would help justify deep cuts in military spending and manpower.

Striking out quickly to find a solution while his popularity is high, Mr. Alfonsín sent the deputy foreign minister, Hugo Gohbi, to the Vatican in mid-December to revive a five-year-old papal mediation. It was the new government's first major foreign policy initiative.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo issued a statement in late December saying "concrete progress" had been made in Mr. Gohbi's talks that "permit seeing the possibility of a base accord with Chile in a relatively brief period of time."

Circling near the islands in his plane, Hector Omar Sperino, a 40-year-old heating specialist who has been flying over the channel for nine years, chuckled as he looked out and said, "It's a sticky problem down there, isn't it?"

Named after the Beagle, the research ship aboard which Charles Darwin sailed through here in 1833, the Beagle Channel is on average about seven miles wide, dividing Tierra del Fuego from the small islands that lead down to Cape Horn and on to Antarctica.

The Atlantic half of the Beagle Channel is an east-west boundary line under an 1881 treaty. The issue is: Where does the channel end and the Atlantic begin?

The Argentines say the channel ends before it reaches the islands. That means, they say, that the boundary turns due south and follows what the treaty says are Chilean islands down to Cape Horn. This would fit in with what most Argentines see as a historic principle of the Atlantic being Argentine and the Pacific being Chilean.

Chile, however, argues that the channel extends beyond the islands. This would give Chile a slice of the South Atlantic.

Chile won what was supposed to be a binding arbitration under Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in 1977, but Argentina rejected the

finding. On Jan. 7, 1981, Pope John Paul II proposed his own compromise. It, too, favored Chile by creating a shared South Atlantic resource zone called a "sea of peace." Chile accepted the proposal; Argentina has not.

When an envoy sent by Mr. Alfonsín to Chile before his inauguration indicated that the papal proposal was the best that Argentina could get, 38 former diplomats and military figures signed a statement urging no treaty be signed that "might irreparably commit the national interest or freedom."

In his inauguration speech, Mr. Alfonsín said he would use the papal mediation as a base for a broad agreement on cooperation with Chile, but he said he would stick to what Argentines call the "biocceanic principle."

But Mr. Caputo said differences had been "reduced especially to



Dispute involves Picton, Nueva and Lennox islands.

treating the theme of common and joint activities," suggesting the government would accept the "sea of peace" with adjustments.

In an earlier interview, Mr. Caputo said that after the Falklands war, "we have become very conscious of what happens between countries that are inflexible."

Chief of Civil Rights Panel Urges U.S. Program Changes

(Continued from Page 1) added that there had been "no empirical assessment" of whether these two developments were related.

She said the commission should also try to determine "what techniques universities employ to increase minority representation among their student bodies or faculties."

At the elementary and secondary school level, Miss Chavez said, the commission should give special attention to the role of bilingual programs in increasing the segregation and "isolation" of Hispanic students.

The old commission supported busing as a means of school desegregation. Miss Chavez said the agency could reassess this policy in a study of "voluntary methods of achieving school desegregation."

Miss Chavez said "one of our highest priorities for the new year" should be a study of "the adverse consequences of affirmative action programs on Americans of Eastern and Southern European descent."

On that issue, as in studies of housing, employment and voting

rights, Miss Chavez said, the commission must guard against any suggestion that numerical "underrepresentation" implies discrimination.

She also urged the commission to investigate the legal theory that employers should set equal pay for jobs of comparable value, as measured by such criteria as job skills and responsibility.

Women won millions of dollars in back pay and raises last year when a federal judge in Washington State accepted this doctrine. But Miss Chavez said, "The principle that underlies 'comparable worth' is a fundamentally radical one that would alter our existing marketplace economy."

She urged the commission to cancel further work on a study of women and members of minority groups in high-technology industries, where there was "little evidence of discrimination."

The staff director also said the study of differences in the types of discrimination experienced by blacks, Hispanics and other minority groups.

Offensive In Angola

(Continued from Page 1) rilla activity would have a significant political impact in South Africa itself.

South African officials have also indicated that the operation is designed to increase pressure on the Angolan authorities to withdraw their support for the insurgents.

A third and less immediate motive may be to reinforce a campaign to topple the Angolan government of President José Eduardo dos Santos by forces headed by his principal internal foe, Jonas Savimbi.

Mr. Savimbi leads the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which, since Angola's civil war of 1975-76, has taken to guerrilla fighting to oppose the Cuban-supported winners of the conflict. Angola has frequently accused South Africa of aiding Mr. Savimbi's group.

Mr. Savimbi's guerrillas are fighting in different areas from those contested by the South Africans, but the combined weight of the two offensives has strained Angola's military resources, according to Western experts and Mr. Savimbi's supporters in Angola.

■ No Threat of Sanctions

The UN resolution condemning the South African attack was a watered-down version of a text that had contained a threat of sanctions against South Africa if it did not stop attacking Angola, the Reuters report said.

In its own form, the resolution referred only to "more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations," but this was still insufficient to win U.S. and British support.

The British delegate, John Margetson, objected to "the extreme language in which it is couched" and suggested a more dignified approach.



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Tunis Cancels Rise in Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

to his question, that city garbage contained large quantities of wasted bread.

In an interview shortly after the president's speech, the prime minister accepted cabinet responsibility for underestimating public opposition but rejected the notion that his cabinet was at fault. "The measures were economically justified, but perhaps we underestimated the magnitude of discontent over them and above all the extent to which this would be exploited by political opposition groups," Mr. Mzali said.

The prime minister declined to identify those groups. However, a senior official described them as "Khomeinists" — Islamic fundamentalists using methods similar to those of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini but not necessarily in contact with Iran.

Mr. Mzali said 800 to 900 persons had been arrested during the riots. Many of them, he said, were looters rather than leaders of the protests.

"The president is close to the people, flexible and pragmatic," the prime minister said in explaining the reversal. When Mr. Bourguiba saw the reaction, Mr. Mzali said, he ordered the increases suspended "and instructed the government to propose other economic measures."

"We have to find other ways of raising 140 million dinars," he continued. That figure, the equivalent of about \$188 million, is the amount of the subsidy to grain producers the government planned to withdraw and pass on to the consumer.

Mr. Bourguiba also announced that he had ordered a new budget to be presented in three months that would raise prices on such goods as wines and alcohols, "to lighten the burden on the economically weak."

U.S. Olympic Diver Died Before Giving Evidence

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — An Olympic gold medal winner who died after a head injury was to have been a prosecution witness in a major federal cocaine trafficking case, according to court documents.

Police say they are uncertain whether the cocaine case had any bearing on the death of Kenneth Sitzberger, 38, which they are investigating as "suspicious." Mr. Sitzberger, who won a gold medal for diving at the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, was found dead Monday,

WORLD BRIEFS

Poland Says Party Expelled 8,000

WARSAW (Reuters) — About 8,000 members of Poland's ruling Communist Party have been expelled since October as part of a drive to rejuvenate the organization after the crisis provoked by the independent Solidarity union, a party spokesman said Friday.

Jerzy Majka, chief of the party Central Committee's information department, said at a news conference that the members had been expelled "for inactivity and for not fulfilling the duties of party membership."

About 5,000 new members have been admitted and can be expected to be more active in the organization and relate their jobs more closely to ordinary Poles, he said. Mr. Majka said that in local elections to party posts since October, about 30 percent of the incumbents had lost. The voting was the first since the 1981 imposition of martial law, now lifted.

Church, Warsaw Said to Ease Tension

WARSAW (Reuters) — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, will meet Pope John Paul II in Rome this month to discuss a thaw in relations between the church and Poland's Communist government, church sources said Friday.

Informed sources said Cardinal Glemp, in five hours of talks with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski on Thursday, had agreed that the church would moderate attacks on the government by outspoken priests who support the banned Solidarity trade union. In exchange, the church expected the authorities to release political prisoners and abandon political trials, the sources said.

Optimism from church leaders was echoed by the government newspaper, Zycie Warszawy, which said the meeting "finally and irrevocably disposed of allegations of growing tension between the church and state." The apparent improvement in relations follows several months of harassment of the church by the government following the pope's visit to Poland last January.

Carlos Blamed for Attacks in France

PARIS (NYT) — The terrorist known as Carlos has been identified as the author of a letter claiming responsibility for the New Year's Eve bombings that killed 5 persons and wounded 41 in the south of France, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said Friday.

The letter, received Thursday at the West Berlin office of Agence France-Presse, was signed by the Arab Armed Struggle Organization, but West German specialists said the handwriting was that of Carlos, the ministry spokesman said. The press agency also said that it had learned through government sources that Carlos was in East Berlin.

Carlos is a Venezuelan whose real name is Ilich Ramirez Sanchez. The news agency said intelligence agencies already had samples of Carlos's handwriting, identified through fingerprints. The bombings Saturday night killed two people at Marseille's main railroad station and two others aboard a Marseille-Paris high-speed train. A third person injured in the train blast died later in a hospital.

Arafat Resolutions Are Repudiated

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — A Palestinian dissident leader said Friday that his faction of the el-Fatah guerrilla group would not abide by resolutions adopted by a council under Yasser Arafat's leadership.

Mohammed Said Musa, also known as Abu Musa, said in a statement that the council's meeting in Tunis this week was illegal because "two-thirds of its members did not attend." He said Mr. Arafat, who is chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and leader of the divided Fatah, one of the eight groups forming the PLO, had lost his legitimacy because of his recent meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The council, which met under Mr. Arafat on Tuesday, expelled Abu Musa and four other pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan rebel officers who fought against Mr. Arafat's forces in northern Lebanon.

U.S. Panel Gets Memo in Tapes Probe

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been shown a memorandum, written in 1981 by the general counsel to the U.S. Information Agency, that advised the director of the agency, Charles E. Wick, to ask the permission of other parties before taping recordings of telephone conversations.

Attached to the memorandum was a copy of the General Services Administration regulation that has set taping of telephone conversations by government officials, except for law enforcement and counterintelligence purposes. Also attached was an order to James T. Hackett, then the associate director for management of the agency, to purchase and install the taping equipment.

The Senate committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have begun inquiries into the extent of Mr. Wick's surreptitious taping of telephone conversations and whether he violated government regulations. Mr. Wick acknowledged last week that he had taped some telephone calls with government officials and members of his staff without informing them. Earlier, he had denied secretly taping conversations.

Chicago Sun-Times Executives Resign

CHICAGO (AP) — Four leading executives of the Chicago Sun-Times, including the publisher, announced their resignations Friday, three days before Rupert Murdoch takes over the newspaper.

The resignation of James Hoge, the publisher, takes effect Monday when ownership of the newspaper is transferred from Field Enterprises to News America Publishing, Mr. Murdoch's company, the Sun-Times said in a statement.

The resignations came two months after it was announced that Mr. Murdoch had bought the Sun-Times, the nation's seventh-largest newspaper, for more than \$90 million in cash. Mr. Hoge was among a group of investors who made an unsuccessful bid to buy the Sun-Times.

Salvadoran Captain Will Be Freed

SAN SALVADOR (LAT) — A Salvadoran Army captain reportedly linked to the killings of two U.S. trade union officials three years ago will be freed from custody Jan. 18, the judge handling the case said Thursday.

U.S. diplomats here had pointed to the arrest of Captain Eduardo Avila on Dec. 19 as a sign that the Salvadoran government was trying to wipe out the death squads. However, Captain Avila is in custody for a matter unrelated to the case of the murdered unionists. It was disclosed Thursday. He was being held for 30 days for having left the country without permission of his army superiors, Judge Nelson Garcia said.

U.S. officials want Captain Avila to give evidence in the killings of two AFL-CIO advisers to the Salvadoran land reform agency. Two Salvadoran National Guardsmen confessed to the killing and said another officer helped plan the murders.

U.S. Latin Report Nears Publication

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America will meet with him at the White House on Wednesday to present its final report, the presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Friday.

Mr. Speakes said former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, chairman of the commission, will hold a news conference after the meeting when the report will be made public.

Government sources reported earlier this week that the panel is expected to recommend that \$1 billion in economic and military aid and free elections are the keys to peace and prosperity in the region in the coming years. The commission, whose 12 members encompass a wide range of political opinion, was created by Mr. Reagan to produce long-term policy recommendations.

For the Record

Navy Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr. returned Friday to a joyful welcome at Virginia Beach, Virginia, where his squadron is based. Lieutenant Goodman was freed Tuesday by Syria, almost a month after his plane was downed over Lebanon. (AP)

William Howard Taft 4th, general counsel of the Defense Department, will be nominated to succeed Paul Thayer as deputy secretary of defense, President Ronald Reagan announced Thursday. (NYT)

British shipyard workers canceled a nationwide strike Friday just hours before it was to begin when British Shipbuilders and its 13 unions agreed to resume talks to avert "catastrophe" in the industry, a company spokesman said. (UPI)

Mika Spiljak, president of Yugoslavia, has accepted President Ronald Reagan's invitation to visit the White House on Feb. 1, the White House press office announced Friday. (AP)

Sicily's second-ranking political leader was arrested Friday for "Mafia-type" activities. The Palermo police arrested the regional vice president, Salvatore Stornello, 59, on a warrant issued by Rome magistrates. The Rome investigators also issued warrants against 11 others. (UPI)

Nine foreign ministers from Latin American nations will meet Saturday in Panama City to study peace plans for Central America, including proposals aimed at isolating Nicaragua, Panamanian Foreign Ministry sources said. (Reuters)

King Juan Carlos I told the Spanish military Friday in his annual address to accept without complaint a reduction in the army's strength that will cost more than 6,000 officers their jobs. The government plans to reduce the army's strength to 195,000 men by 1990, from the present 260,000. (AP)

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BRIEFS

Expelled 8,000

8,000 members of Poland's ruling party since October as part of a drive to purge the party of members who had been expelled from the party.

The Central Committee's information committee said the members had been expelled for failing to fulfill the duties of party members.

It was admitted that they could be expected to resign and take their jobs more closely. It was said that in local elections to parliament, the incumbents had lost 88 percent of the seats.

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Glenn Lacks Funds, Cuts Size of Staff

Fund-Raising Campaign Fell Short by \$200,000

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, facing financial difficulties in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, will reduce the number of people working at his headquarters, a campaign official said Friday.

The official said that 15 to 20 of the 78 members of the Washington headquarters staff will be laid off and that some of the top-level campaign aides will have to take pay cuts. But the 58 members of the field staff will not be affected, she said.

The campaign raised \$5.7 million in 1983, but fell \$200,000 short of the \$1.8 million the Ohio senator expected to receive during the fourth quarter of the year.

His campaign manager, William White, said that "with the necessary economies and prudent management" Senator Glenn "will be in an excellent position to wage a vigorous and successful campaign during the remainder of 1984."

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TO THE RESCUE — A man in a truck rescued a woman on a road in Washington state Wednesday. The woman's car stalled in water from the swollen Snoqualmie River.

EPA Speeds Up Study on Pesticide Guideline Sought on Cancer-Causing Chemical in Food

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New spot checks by U.S. federal agencies have found residues of a cancer-causing pesticide in samples of some foods around the country, according to Environmental Protection Agency officials.

The agency is working on an "accelerated basis" to determine whether there is a safe level in foods for the pesticide ethylene dibromide, or EDB, said William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the EPA. States could then use that level as a guideline in deciding whether to halt sales of those foods.

An agency spokesman, Rusty Brashear, said Thursday that it was likely that such a guideline would be issued, perhaps before the end of this month.

"We understand that the ramifications of this are possibly very big," Mr. Brashear said. "Depending on what standards we recommend, it could have an impact not only on the products that are now on the shelves, but on the entire grain market in this country and on our export markets. It is a very big public health issue."

The EPA, which is coordinating the Reagan administration's handling of the ethylene dibromide problem, said testing done by the Food and Drug Administration had found some samples of flour contaminated with levels of the chemical ranging from 1.9 to 700 parts per billion. The state of Florida has set an EDB threshold of one part per billion.

The federal government is being sued by 1,192 residents of Utah, Nevada and Arizona who allege that the atomic tests produced radioactive fallout that caused cancer and other diseases in people downwind.

It said the before-testing leukemia figures used by Dr. Joseph L. Lyon of the University of Utah and the Utah Cancer Registry for comparison appeared to be abnormally low, making any measured increase in this type of cancer appear unusually high.

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Release of U.S. Mayor's Killer Stirs Anger

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — This week San Francisco is reliving a page out of its recent past, the 1978 killings of Mayor George Moscone and a city supervisor, Harvey Milk.

Dan White, the former supervisor who admitted killing them, was released Friday after fewer than five years and two months in prison. Local newspapers and news broadcasts have been filled with recollections of the killings in San Francisco's City Hall.

From the modern office buildings in the city's financial district to the neighborhoods of Victorian houses that have been restored by members of San Francisco's large homosexual community, there is anger and bitterness that Mr. White is being released so soon.

And there are renewed predictions that he will be in danger.

"I've heard people who are normally peaceful and sensible and rational, who would never jaywalk, who say they would be glad to knock him off if they could," said James Rivalo, a friend of Mr. Milk.

As the first acknowledged homosexual to be elected to a major office in San Francisco as homosexuals were beginning to battle for greater social acceptance and political power, Mr. Milk is still revered by many. "It's frightening, the depth of the anger that people feel," Mr. Rivalo said.

San Francisco, where he would normally have been paroled, San Diego and nearby Richmond earlier notified the state that they did not want him. Police in Los Angeles have also said they believed Mr. White would be in danger there because that city also has a large homosexual population.

A native of San Francisco and the second of nine children, Mr. White was often referred to as an all-American boy in news accounts after the City Hall shootings. He was a star athlete in high school, a paratrooper in Vietnam and first a policeman and then a firefighter back home.

In 1977, with strong backing from the police union, whose leaders were angry over what they perceived as growing official tolerance

of crime in general, prostitution and overt homosexuality, Mr. White was elected to the Board of Supervisors on a conservative platform.

But impulsively, a year later, on Nov. 10, 1978, he resigned, saying that his salary of \$9,600 was too low to support his family and that he was disgusted with the ethics of the political world. His backers in the Police Department persuaded him to change his mind and to ask Mayor Moscone to let him rescind the resignation. But on Nov. 28 the mayor turned him down.

According to evidence at the trial, later that day Mr. White crawled in a basement window at the City Hall to avoid a guard and metal detector, and shot Mr. Moscone to death, then killed Mr. Milk, 48, who had endorsed Mr. Moscone's plan to replace Mr. White with a more liberal supervisor. In confessing to the killings, Mr. White said, "I saw the city as going kind of downhill."

At his trial, his attorneys argued that Mr. White had killed the men as a result of "diminished capacity," contending that he had lost control because of political pressures. One psychiatrist attributed his behavior partly to the effects of eating too much junk food.

Critics later assailed police investigators and prosecutors as being too easy on Mr. White at the

trial. It was contended that, as a former policeman, he was "one of them," a charge denied again this week by the officials involved.

Jurors accepted the diminished-capacity defense and on May 21, 1979, convicted Mr. White of voluntary manslaughter. The conviction carried a penalty of seven years and eight months, while a murder conviction could have brought a life sentence.

Mr. White can be released now because of time off for good behavior.

Last month, after reviewing strong appeals from local officials to try Mr. White on federal charges, the U.S. Justice Department said it had no jurisdiction to do so.

While arguments go on about the White case, almost every one agrees that San Francisco is a different place now than when the killings occurred.

Homosexuals, who regard Mr. Milk as a martyr whose death helped their cause, have substantial political strength and have been much more open about their style of living.

Scott Smith, who lived with Mr. Milk before he died, said San Francisco could never forget "what a great miscarriage of justice this has been." He added, "What people are saying is that he got away with murder."

Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., the assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health and Human Services, replied, "Obviously we are distressed that the black infant mortality rate is not coming down faster," but "I don't think their evidence of a widening is very convincing." He added, "Our data indicates that the gap is staying about the same."

The food group maintained that the figures it got from a telephone survey of 36 states and 60 cities and urban counties were more complete than health department's figures.

What is more, the group said, the health of blacks mirrors that of all the poor, black or white.

"What we found is totally unacceptable," said Dorothy Rice of the University of California at San Francisco. She was director of the government's National Center for Health Statistics from 1976 to 1982, and she was one of the advisers on the study.

Based on figures from 36 states, the study found that in 1982 white infant mortality was 9.9 per 1,000 births, while the black rate was 19.3, 95 percent higher. In 1978, the white figure in those states was 12 per 1,000 and the black figure 22.3, or 86 percent higher.

Mrs. Rice said that "the U.S. is no longer making as much progress in reducing the incidence of low birth weight as it did" before 1978. Women who fail to get prenatal care more often have babies with low birth weight. There is a high correlation between low birth weight and infant illness and death.

The food research group said that national black and white mortality rates were declining each year, continuing a trend that began in the late 1960s. But this masks the truth, said Dr. Arthur Hoyte of Georgetown University, a former District of Columbia health commissioner. "Until five years ago the gap between white and black infant mortality had been closing," he said. "The nation was making real, if slow, progress. That progress has stopped."

He added that if health departments recorded infant deaths by family income, the records would show that the problem is one of poverty, not race.

Black Sworn In As Commissioner Of N.Y. Police

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Infant mortality is continuing to decline in the United States but the rate for blacks is still far higher than for whites and the gap is widening, according to the Food Research and Action Center

Invading Nicaragua Isn't On

By McGeorge Bundy

NEW YORK — It is not in the U.S. government's interest to keep the door open to a possible invasion of Nicaragua. The Kissinger commission report, which is being released, indicates that the door should be closed.

Some commission members apparently believe that President John F. Kennedy gave a conditional assurance against a military invasion of Cuba in 1962. They think this "promise" should not be repeated in the current case of Nicaragua.

A look at what Kennedy really thought and said may be helpful. The essence of the understanding that ended the acute phase of the missile crisis is not to be found in any document jointly approved by the United States and the Soviet Union — no such document exists.

On Oct. 27 and 28, 1962, which were published in full at the time, Kennedy's offer "to give assurances against an invasion of Cuba" was conditioned on the establishment of effective arrangements through the United Nations "to ensure the cessation of Soviet support of the Cuban missile program and the removal of the missiles and not introduce such weapons into Cuba again."

The assurance thus conditioned was never formally given because Fidel Castro never permitted U.S. inspection. The removal of the missiles was verified, with Soviet cooperation, by United States aerial photography.

The absence of formal assurance against invasion did not mean that for Kennedy it remained a live option. Barring the extreme provocation of the missiles, he had no intention whatever of invading Cuba. He found it obvious that if the assurance could help get the missiles out of Cuba, they should be provided.

What he understood in 1962 and 1963 is even more true today. In the absence of a provocation equal to that of the missiles of 1962, an invasion of Cuba is quite simply one of the last interests of the United States.

In an open society, what is done at home cannot be hidden from others. Any threat to invade Cuba was an evident bluff that could not be sustained. Kennedy knew that the American people would see through the bluff.

A good deal of nonsense is propagated about Mr. Castro's ability to threaten sea-lanes and about the menace of his modern arsenal. Mr. Castro knows, even if Americans do not, that the United States will not let him attack the United States and then when the emphasis of the bluff was exposed.

The controlling issues in Central America are political, not military. The kinds of U.S. strength that are sensibly applied there are not those that are politically supported at home and politically effective on the scene. Invasion means neither.

An invasion of Nicaragua would be justified only if there were a genuine military threat to the United States. But the realities of relative strength make it totally clear that no one is going to make war on the United States from Central America. The States from Central America that are something genuinely easy in thinking about the area in such terms.

The writer, professor of history at New York University, was a senior security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

TO THE EDITOR
Acceptance of a reunification based on the principles of equality, democracy and prosperity with adequate national safeguards, serious negotiations will be possible. It will require cessation of Beijing's efforts to undermine Taipei's defense and international positions. Negotiations at gunpoint is no negotiation.

SYUE-MING HU
Professor of Law
National Taiwan University
Taipei

Multinational Quandary
The multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon should be increased, rather than assigned to sectors. That would eliminate the danger of one country's troops attacking or political blackmail.

Mrs. H.T. CRAM
Villars, Switzerland

The United States should be withdrawing from Beirut, not UNDOF.

C.M. ASHLEY
Atlanta

To Bonn Envoy Burns, Security Is Crucial

By James M. Marikam

New York Times Service

BONN — U.S. Ambassador Arthur F. Burns conceded to an audience in Hamburg last year that he found diplomacy "a universe inordinately filled with gossip, emotion and even suspicion — a world in which perception of facts often obscures facts themselves."

With a touch of nostalgia, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board said that, by comparison, international finance was a familiar terrain of "relative order and predictability."

In two and a half years on the job here, Mr. Burns, 73, has lived through the unpredictabilities of a power transfer from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and an emotional debate over American missiles and national security.

A wrenching time for many West Germans, the experience has not rattled the American envoy's inclination to intellectual orderliness and candor, traits that have delighted, and sometimes startled, Bonn's political class.

A party figure, compactly elegant in his double-breasted suits with wide lapels, Mr. Burns operates from an impersonal office in the barracks-like U.S. Embassy, an architectural leftover from the occupation years. There, stoking his pipe as he spoke in an interview, the ambassador drew a kind of balance sheet.

Mr. Burns said he was concerned by two interlocking issues: the course of the security debate in West Germany and the national economy. "One will influence the other," he said, "or certainly, the latter will influence the former."

If the West German economy does not make a strong recovery, the ambassador said, the elections scheduled for 1987 could bring the Social Democrats back to power. The opposition party has deserted the firmly pro-NATO positions of Mr. Schmidt and is turning away from the Atlantic alliance.

If the Social Democrats were returned to office without changing their "somewhat ambivalent" attitude to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Burns said, there was "a remote possibility" West Germany would leave the alliance altogether.

"What I think is more likely is that NATO may be weakened rather than abandoned," he said. "And a weakening of Germany's adherence to NATO would have a strong impact on congressional opinion back home. And that in turn may lead to a further weakening of NATO."

"These are dire possibilities," he said, "and, while they concern me, thinking of the future, I am reasonably confident that good sense will ultimately prevail in Germany and that the NATO alliance, which has been strengthened considerably by the deployment of modernized weapons, will remain intact."

The ambassador said that "the best contribution" of the Reagan administration to the security debate here would be "to talk less about missiles in Europe and to focus more on basic political, economic and cultural values that we share in common."

Mr. Burns had a close working relationship with Mr. Schmidt when he was chancellor, and says he has had "a consistently high opinion" of Mr. Kohl, who took over the government 16 months ago. "He is a man of strong convictions," Mr. Burns said, referring to the Christian Democratic chancellor. "He knows where he wants to go. And he has a folksy way of communicating with the German people that has served him in good stead."

Unlike Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kohl knows little about economics and, as the ambassador put it, "obviously by needs assistance." Mr. Burns said he believed Mr. Kohl was now giving greater attention to the economy. "The recovery which is now in process of developing," he said, "will need to be nurtured with great care by the government and by the business community."

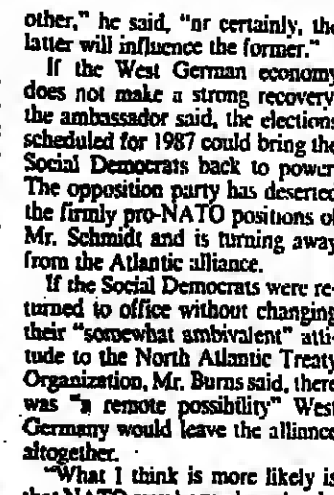
Mr. Burns, who was chairman of the President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, keeps abreast of world economic indicators. He sees the prospects for profits in West German industry as considerably lower than those in the United States or Japan.

"Before a large extensive recovery can take place, the outlook for profits will have to be significantly better," he said, arguing for a lightening of tax and regulatory burdens on West German businesses.

The Reagan administration, he said, could ease the economic situation of its West German allies by reducing the U.S. budget deficit, which would bring down interest rates and stanch the flow of West German investment capital to the United States.

The ambassador expresses understanding for West Germany's attempts to use its economic resources to encourage liberalizing trends within East Germany. He said he would not be surprised if further West German loans to East Germany were forthcoming, but only after the Communist authorities made "far larger concessions to the interests of the Federal Republic."

Mr. Burns takes a long view on the question of German reunification. "Germany is a divided nation," he said. "Berlin is a divided city. Europe is a divided continent. I don't think this condition will last indefinitely. Eventually, the German nation will be reunified within a very different Europe than we have now. But whether that will take place 20 years from now or 300 years from now, I don't pretend to know."



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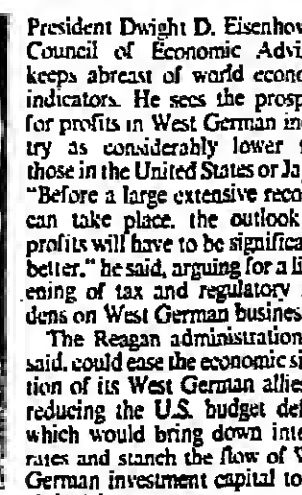
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Arthur F. Burns

when he was chancellor, and says he has had "a consistently high opinion" of Mr. Kohl, who took over the government 16 months ago. "He is a man of strong convictions," Mr. Burns said, referring to the Christian Democratic chancellor. "He knows where he wants to go. And he has a folksy way of communicating with the German people that has served him in good stead."

Unlike Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kohl knows little about economics and, as the ambassador put it, "obviously by needs assistance." Mr. Burns said he believed Mr. Kohl was now giving greater attention to the economy. "The recovery which is now in process of developing," he said, "will need to be nurtured with great care by the government and by the business community."

Mr. Burns, who was chairman of the President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, keeps abreast of world economic indicators. He sees the prospects for profits in West German industry as considerably lower than those in the United States or Japan.

"Before a large extensive recovery can take place, the outlook for profits will have to be significantly better," he said, arguing for a lightening of tax and regulatory burdens on West German businesses.

The Reagan administration, he said, could ease the economic situation of its West German allies by reducing the U.S. budget deficit, which would bring down interest rates and stanch the flow of West German investment capital to the United States.

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Thai Warns Vietnamese Not to Attack

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — The deputy prime minister of Thailand declared Friday that his country's army would fight if Vietnamese forces intruded on Thai territory, "only one inch" in their pursuit of Cambodia's resistance fighters.

"I am very confident of our army, and the people as a whole, and I mean all 50 million of them, would resist if any incursion takes place," Bhisai Rattakul said in an interview.

The deputy prime minister was responding to questions regarding increased Vietnamese military activity. Observers here expect a Vietnamese offensive to try to wipe out resistance forces operating along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Bhisai said Thailand would not take military action if the fighting was contained within Cambodia's borders, even if it meant the destruction of the resistance forces.

He added, however, that he told Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, last year that Thailand could never accept Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. He said that there must be a complete withdrawal of all troops before Vietnam could expect to improve relations with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr. Bhisai said Thailand was concerned by the increased Soviet military presence at former U.S. bases in Vietnam.



An unidentified gunman, in circle, ran from the scene of the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Aug. 21 at Manila airport. An inquiry commission released the photograph — which also shows the bodies of Mr. Aquino and his alleged assassin — on Thursday.

Philippine Bishops Won't Bar Boycott of Vote

United Press International

MANILA — The influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, in a departure from previous statements, advised Filipinos on Friday they may be morally justified in boycotting upcoming elections.

In a statement to be read in churches Sunday, the bishops describe the political climate under President Ferdinand E. Marcos as "far from normal."

The statement was made as the panel investigating the Aug. 21 assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief political rival to Mr. Marcos, brought back for more questioning a witness who disputed the government version of events.

An airline ground technician testified last week that the alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, could not have shot Mr. Aquino.

The technician, Ramon Balang, said Friday that he had heard a shot over the bottom of an exit stairway of Mr. Aquino's plane. Mr. Galman, smiling, was standing amid a group of soldiers several feet in front and to the left of Mr. Aquino.

Soldiers shot Mr. Galman to death immediately after the murder. Photographs revealed Thursday show a man in civilian clothing, apparently carrying a gun, running away. The photographs were taken by Recto Mercene of The Times Journal, an English-language newspaper in Manila.

The bishops' statement advises Filipinos to follow their consciences in deciding whether to vote in a Jan. 27 plebiscite and parliamentary elections scheduled for May.

But it adds: "In the light of the unusual circumstances in our country today, the right of citizens not to participate in political exercises they consider contrary to the dictates of conscience has to be respected."

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The University

ARTS / LEISURE

Getty Museum Getting Richer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MALIBU, California — The J. Paul Getty Museum, the richest museum in the United States and probably the world, will be even richer as a result of the deal announced Wednesday under which Penzance Co. and Gordon P.



Duccio's painting of the crucifixion.

Getty, the late billionaire's youngest son, will buy the Los Angeles-based Getty Oil Co.

Texaco announced Friday that it would acquire the 11.8 percent of the Getty Oil stock held by the museum for \$125 a share, or a total of about \$1.6 billion. (Details on page 7.) Until recently the Getty shares, which make up the bulk of the museum's endowment, have been selling in the \$80 range. The deal means that the Malibu museum should be sitting on a trust worth about \$2 billion if the purchase is completed.

The Getty Trust must spend about \$80 million a year — or 4.25 percent of the current market value of its holdings growing out of the original endowment, according to federal tax law.

In 1976, when J. Paul Getty died, he left oil stocks then valued at about \$700 million to his Malibu museum, which specializes in Greek and Roman antiquities, French decorative art and European paintings.

Last October, when the Getty Trust announced it was building a second museum on a 162-acre site in the Los Angeles area of Brentwood, with a scholarship and conservation center, the endowment had grown in value to \$1.6 billion, including Getty and non-Getty assets.

■ Getty Purchase Fought

Meanwhile, Graham Heathcote of the Associated Press reported from London:

An early 14th-century painting of the crucifixion of Jesus by Duccio di Buoninsegna will leave England for California in July unless \$2.7 million can be raised through public donations.

The name of the seller remains a secret, but the London art dealer Hugh Leggat said Wednesday: "There is no question at all that Malibu is where it's going. The cost is extremely high, but the picture must be saved if we are to have any pride at all in our great cultural possessions."

The Getty Museum has already scooped up at least \$50 million worth of art works in Europe, displaying museum curators unable to match its spending power.

Some British art and conservation specialists are urging tougher laws to stop the drain or greater tax concessions to help owners meet repair bills on their stately homes — the usual reason for selling works of art.

Last month, Britain's arts minister, Lord Gowrie, announced that he was delaying export of the Duccio seven months to give British museums a chance to buy it. Works of art worth more than £8,000 (\$11,344) or more than 50 years old need an export license.

The Duccio crucifixion has been in Britain since at least 1854. The family of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres acquired it in 1863, but sold it at a Christie's auction in 1976 for £1 million. The purchaser sold it to the Getty Museum last year for £1,798,800, as was later revealed by the Arts Ministry. If a British collection buys the picture, there will be another £120,000 to pay because of British sales tax. There is no tax on exported art.

Paris Dealers Catching On, Sort of, to Promotion

PARIS — Things are moving in the French art and antiques trade. Traditionally secretive, the dealers suddenly feel the urge to be in the news. During the past two months, one book about the profession has appeared and there have been two monographs, one financed by a dealer and the other written by one. The result is informative — if not always in the way the sponsors intended.

The book about the profession, "Etre Antiquaire" (Dealing Antiques), written by

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Catherine Ardin and illustrated by Robert Pimentel's photographs, has literary ambitions. Its jacket, which shows 48 faces peering out of circular openings within silvery squares, reminds one of a French election billboard. Some candidates wheedling their constituents with an engaging grin and others conveying a grimaced determination to do their bounden duty.

Written in the neo-Surrealist vein that was considered avant-garde among Parisian journalists a decade ago, the text yields little factual information. It consists of 64 "profiles," of which a typical specimen begins: "His youth whetted by the weight of years. Bernard Dulon [a dealer in African and pre-Columbian art] says he is 24,000 years old: 10,000 for his knowledge and 24 for gains and losses. In his Lilliputian gallery, where the mirror-walls push back to infinity the smallness of the place, objects are like books to him who is willing to be trained to read them." Then come Dulon's own words: "Hunting objects and elevating them, through my network of knowledge [connaissance] — one of those Surrealist images] to the rank I believe is theirs." And so on.

The more easily accessible portions of the text are those where the dealers are described

as wonderful human beings — perceptive, sensitive, cultivated. These are couched in simple language.

"Etre Antiquaire" derives its art market significance from the dealers who have backed it. One can see what tempted some of the very young ones, little-known outside their Lilliputian Parisian holes, as the writer might put it. Dealers and experts of international repute, such as Félix Maréchal, the Art Deco specialist, may also have considered the exercise useful because of the element of fashion and literary pretense that plays a considerable role in their trade.

But most of the dealers of international repute must have been moved by different considerations. Five of the seven dealers in top-quality French furniture who operate as a loose-knit group called "Antiquaires à Paris" figure in the book. They include Didier Aaron, perhaps the most farsighted of all French dealers, whose business extends on both sides of the Atlantic. His specialty does not require such Left-Bank-style literature.

More surprising still is the presence of Jean Nicotier and Georges Lefèvre, who deal in expensive European porcelain of the 17th and 18th century. Both are at the top of their profession — as experts in their field and in terms of the quality of their wares and clients. They are no-nonsense dealers from the most traditional-minded section of the French middle class. Their clients are either rich and conservative Frenchmen or foreigners and would not be impressed by such a publication.

The same applies to Jacques Kugel, who sells highly important Baroque silver and precious objects of the 17th and 18th centuries, or to Jacqueline Boccador, a specialist in medieval sculpture. For Charles Rattou, a dealer who probably plays a greater role than any other in the diffusion of African art in post-World War I Europe, the need to be in this book is difficult to see. Rattou was

buying and selling African art when hardly anybody knew anything about it, and was still a major figure in the late 1970s. Now in his mid-80s, he is retired.

At the other end of the scale, Jean-Michel Beurdeley, who sells Tang pottery to Japanese collectors and Far Eastern sculpture to U.S. museums and spends much of his time between Thailand, New York and London, is just as unlikely to have thought he would be adding much to his reputation, or targeting clients. He is the son of Michel Beurdeley, an internationally known expert on Chinese porcelain and author of many reference books on the subject. That is enough to know anybody who matters in the field.

It all leaves one plausible motivation that could be shared by all: The need to make a statement in book form, just like auction houses — which issue season review books every year. Also, dealers cannot release sales figures — the tax collector lurks in the background, and the next potential vendor of any item would ask three times the price. Neither can they say anything about the collectors — if they don't want to lose clients instantly. So they just chose to say nothing in 248 pages of glossy art paper.

One alternative for them might be to publish someone's book on a subject of interest to them. Maurice Segoura, who appears in "Etre Antiquaire," has chosen that option. A monograph by Patricia Lemonnier on Adam Weiswiler, the great Louis XVI cabinet-maker, carries Segoura's name — over the title on the jacket and in bigger print.

The book started off as an academic dissertation by a young student. Despite a complete rewrite, it still reads like working notes slapped together — there is biographical data, some brief considerations on style and very little of any practical use. It is often difficult to understand what the plates relate to. Still, rich clients will identify what they bought here and there. Potential vendors will

take notice. The most sophisticated card for a professional might well turn out to be the sponsorship of such a book.

Writing such a book is better still, but time-consuming. Florence Camard, the wife and business partner of the Art Nouveau and Art Deco expert Jean-Pierre Camard, has just published an essay called simply "Ruhlmann." Jacques-Ernest Ruhlmann, the designer and cabinetmaker, was a key figure in the development of the Art Deco movement. All the documentation relevant to Ruhlmann's career has survived, and Florence Camard clearly has it at her fingertips. Moreover she was allowed by the family to borrow Ruhlmann's record of all the models he designed, with the dimensions of each specimen he or the men employed in his workshop executed in a given vicer. This makes it possible to say which piece made in Ruhlmann's style can be rightly described as being by him, and which others are contemporary imitations.

Alas, this vital record is missing in the book — Florence Camard says she hopes to publish it separately. The text has been cut down to an interesting introduction that barely allows the author to bring in the basic facts. The photographic documentation, equally interesting, is too fragmented. The result is a coffee-table book written and illustrated in the manner of French photojournalism. At least, it is well done. An English-language version, which seems indicated, might offer the opportunity to expand it.

There seems little doubt that such efforts will be refined as time goes on. The French trade has all the dynamism so sadly lacking in the outdated Paris auction system.

As it braces itself for the internationalization of the market, which is only just beginning, it is bound to borrow more and more from the public-relations techniques developed over the years by the English auction houses.

Circus Drawings, Ballet Dancers Featured in London Exhibits

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — One of London's New Year traditions, especially in the 1920s, was a major season at the Olympia of "Bertram Mills's Great International Circus," which attracted wirewalkers, clowns, equestrians and big cat acts from every part of the world. Among English painters Dame Laura Knight was the one most assiduous in portraying the circus, and no work of hers is more famous than "Charivari," a huge painting of 1927 which embodied the spirit of circus by portraying every animal and performer featured at Mills's that season.

"Charivari" is the centerpiece at the Editions Graphiques Gallery of the "Dame Laura Knight" show, which also concentrates on her other specialty, the dancers of Diaghilev's "Ballets Russes" with whom she got permission to work backstage during their 1919 visit to London, and with some of whom, particularly Pavlova and her company, she traveled. This show features her best circus and dance drawings and paintings, and continues to the late 1940s with a portrait of the actor Paul Scofield.

"Dame Laura Knight," Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 Clifford Street, Bond Street, W1, to Jan. 14.

Another, and still, annual winter tradition is for the London Festival

Ballet to stage "The Nutcracker" and "Cinderella" at the Royal Festival Hall. To coincide with this year's entertainment the Riverside Terrace at the Festival Hall, now a permanent art gallery, is mounting "Drawn to Ballet," an exhibition of drawings and lithographs by Hungarian-born, London-based Zsuzsi Roboz. These consist of portrait drawings of some of the principals of the Royal Ballet and the London Festival Ballet companies; a sequence of virtually classical nude drawings of dancers in movement; and colored lithographs, including those illustrative of the movements of ballet, published by the National Theater Museum and posed for the artist by Antoinette Sibley. The show also includes images of "Beryl Grey" and "Muriel Rehearsing the Festival Ballet."

"Drawn to Ballet: Drawings & Lithographs by Zsuzsi Roboz," Royal Festival Hall, Riverside Terrace Level 5, South Bank, SE1, to Jan. 18.

The Historic Houses Association consists entirely of English, Scottish and Welsh country houses in private ownership which are opened for a substantial part of the year to the public. Under the title "Treasured Possessions" Sotheby's has mounted a loan exhibition of art works, silver, ceramics and other objects from 76 member houses. Among the 220 exhibits, the "pure" art includes "Lord Chatham's Hound" (1783) by that greatest of animal painters, George



Zsuzsi Roboz's drawing of dancer Mary McKendry

Stubbs; a "Self-Portrait" by the 17th-century English painter Luca Giordano; a pastel portrait by Rosalba Carriera of "Sir William Morrice" whose sister was an ancestor of the current owner, and the "Portrait of the Hon. Joshua Proby and his sister Elizabeth" (1765) by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Among contemporary works of art are "A Mosque at ChikTokoyou, Turkey" (1965) by Euan Uglow

and a watercolor related to a sculpture "Reclining Figure" (1938 and 1939) both by Henry Moore, formerly in the collection of the art historian Kenneth Clark.

Chinese export porcelains are also well represented, as are curiosities such as the "Mansueto of a Hunting Song by George Frederick Handel" (from Adlington Hall, Cheshire), a 1650 German case organ (from the Duke of Arhol's

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"Feast of the Gods"

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This sale will offer a superb selection of Louis XV and Louis XVI furniture by David Roentgen, J.H. Riesener, J.B. LeLange, Jean Baptiste Tiland, S. Oeben, Hubert Hansen, Eusebe Avril, Louis XV and Louis XVI clocks by Buzon, Jacques Boucher, Lepaute, Louis Pierre Bisson, Ridel, Robin.

The sale will also include fine Italian, German and English furniture decorations and silver by Paul Storr, Daniel Smith, Robert Sharp and John S. Hunt.

Paintings include works by Francesco Boucher, Giovanni Francesco Briglia, Cornelis Jacobsz. Delft, Master of the Female Half Lengths, Hendrik Mommers, George Morland, August Querfurt, John Vanderbank, Hendrik van Balen & Jan Brueghel the Younger, Frans Pourbus, Egbert van Heeckeren, Hubert Robert.

Also included will be the Neugass Collection of 18th-century Meissen porcelain produced between 1710 and 1775. The "S" (approx.) line will include examples of Böttger stoneware, as well as pieces by Herold and Reincke.

Exhibition Saturday through Tuesday
preceding day of sale

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Use of Adobe for Homes Increasing in U.S.

By Iver Peterson

New York Times Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Adobe, the oldest and once the cheapest permanent building material in the Southwest United States, is enjoying a strong renaissance.

Houses of adobe, unbaked earthen blocks, are rising in communities from western Texas to southern California, wherever the weather is fairly dry and sunny.

"It's not something as startling as sudden, fast growth," said Joe Tibbets, publisher of Adobe, Today's Earthbuilder magazine. "It's more of a renaissance, in the sense that since the late 1970s and the advent of passive solar technology there have been a lot more people combining the old way of laying up very thick walls and the new technology of high-efficiency window glazing."

"There seems to be something in the American psyche that likes that cave-like security and wants all those electronics, too."

Figures on the size and dollar volume of the adobe industry are hard to come by, Tibbets noted, since the industry is not organized and anyone with a mixture of mud and straw and a form to pour it into can produce the bricks in his backyard.

The most recent survey, in 1981, found that 4 million adobe bricks were made by commercial yards and sold in New Mexico, with typical adobe houses using 3,500 to 6,000 bricks. Southern California, which is second to New Mexico in adobe construction, produced 2 million bricks, Tibbets said.

The price of an adobe brick at the yard runs from 24 cents to 39 cents.

As with other adaptations of poor people's housing, from carriage houses in Washington's fashionable Georgetown district to log chalets in Vermont ski country, adobe construction is being spearheaded by middle-class people for whom a home is a statement and not just a place to stay.

"A kid who came up from the barrio would never build his house

out of adobe, because that's what his parents did, that's what poor people did," said Richard Levin, one of Albuquerque's large adobe manufacturers. "But his kids might build with it, because it's culturally acceptable now."

Levin argues that adobe need not be costly. "It's all these Anglos moving in," he said. "They're the ones who are giving adobe the reputation of being expensive."

The expense of adobe construction compared with the usual wood frame or cinder block building method lies in the large amount of hand labor. A typical adobe block is 14 inches (about 35 centimeters) long, 10 inches thick and only 4 inches high, and since adobe walls tend to be at least two bricks thick, adobe bricklayers spend a lot of time building thickness, whereas wood frame or concrete block workers concentrate on building up.

Because of the mass involved in walls two feet or more thick, adobe houses require massive foundations. The traditional exposed wooden roof beams that jut out of

exterior walls and the intricate wood-strip ceilings between the beams also increase the costs.

The adobe movement has therefore attracted adherents with fairly expensive tastes. Prices of finished adobe homes advertised in Adobe Today, an industry journal, range from \$164,000 to \$245,000.

But defenders of adobe point out that, for those with the time and the back muscles to do it themselves, earth building may be one of the least expensive and most enjoyable ways to put a very chic but rustic roof over one's head.

Albert Utton, a law professor at the University of New Mexico, swears he never laid an adobe brick before bedding his first one down on the footings for a house started in 1973. Two years later he and his family moved in while he kept adding on, and today he owns a spectacular home of 3,000 square feet (about 280 square meters), not including an atrium enclosing a swimming pool off the living room, which overlooks the Rio Grande river from a bluff high above town.

Adobe bricks were introduced to the Southwest 400 years ago by the arriving Spanish adventurers, who gave them a name corrupted from the Arabic *al-Adobe*, meaning "the brick."

Modern adobe building follows the same principles, although gaining acceptance these days has been tricky. Building codes and insurance policies were slow in coming, and even today adobe's partisans are locked in battle with traditional builders over thermal and insulating properties.

These days adobe bricks are made with varying amounts of an asphalt emulsion added to help harden the brick and protect it against its greatest enemy, water, which is always trying to turn adobe back into the mud. Because of this, modern adobe buildings are usually covered with a cement plaster with the characteristic rich brown desert color.

It is a sign of adobe's status that this colored plaster is increasingly appearing on two-story houses with suspiciously sharp lines and narrow walls, phony adobe for those who want the look without all the mud.



Adobe houses are enjoying a renaissance in the U.S. Southwest.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 7-8, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Experts Finding Signs of Turnaround In Downward U.S. Productivity Trend

NEW YORK — Is the long downward trend in the rate of productivity growth in the United States at last turning around?

The decline started somewhere between 1965 and 1968 — by no coincidence during the buildup for the Vietnam war. From 1950 to 1965, the rate of growth of labor productivity in the private business sector averaged 3 percent a year, but from 1965 to 1973, it slipped to 2.13 percent a year, and from 1973 to 1981 it collapsed to 0.64 percent annually.

In terms of "multifactor productivity" — increases in real output divided by inputs of both labor and capital — productivity growth virtually stopped in the 1973-1981 period. Calculations by Martin Neil Bailey, an economist at the Brookings Institution, show that multifactor productivity fell to 0.06 percent in that period.

The cumulative costs of that fall in productivity were huge. Mr. Bailey calculates that the extra value of national output, if productivity had not fallen, would have been three times the size of the defense budget in 1981 or more than 20 percent of total personal consumption.

What caused the decline? The answers are important in deciding whether it is likely to be reversed. There are some reasons to think it is partly due to a slowdown in innovations and technical change.

Mr. Bailey cites two pieces of evidence: The number of patents granted to U.S. citizens fell to 37,000 in 1980 from a peak of 56,000 in 1971, and the ratio of research and development expenditures to gross national product fell to a low of 2.2 percent in 1978 from 2.9 percent in the 1960s.

But he finds this evidence "far from definitive" in fixing the blame for declining productivity on a depletion of possibilities for innovation.

The most obvious culprit was the oil-price explosions of 1973 and 1979. Up to 1973, energy use was rising at 1.92 percent a year relative to all the other factors that go into increasing output, and falling at 1.87 percent a year thereafter.

Various economic studies have suggested that, once energy prices stabilize, above-normal productivity growth should begin. The stabilization of oil prices in the last few years looks as though it is feeding the productivity recovery.

Similarly, the stabilization of other raw material prices also points to a revival of productivity gains, as does the general decline in inflation. Mr. Bailey thinks that if inflation is conquered the economy should go back to the old trend level of productivity and not just to its old growth rate; this jump could produce very rapid growth for a while.

Other explanations of the slowdown in U.S. productivity growth in the years 1965-1981 include: The rise in government regulation, a decline in work effort, a declining ratio of capital to labor, the instability of the economy as a whole, and the entrance of more women, youths and minorities into the labor force.

At a recent American Economic Association meeting, Professor Shirley P. Burge of Florida A&M University attacked the last of these theories in a paper titled "Women, Youth and Minorities and the Case of the Missing Productivity."

Her argument was that the apparent slowdown in productivity resulting from female, youth and minority entrants to the labor force is a result of mismeasurement.

In earlier years, many of these people either had not been working at all or had been doing work that is not measured in the GNP, such as housework. She suggested that they had really augmented, not slowed, productivity and output growth for the economy as a whole.

The productivity slowdown was doubtless caused by a variety of factors, but Mr. Bailey thinks the post-1973 fall was chiefly due to temporary shocks, such as the oil-price increase and worldwide monetary responses to inflation that resulted in cyclical instability.

If such shocks are over, productivity is likely to advance much more rapidly in the years ahead.

Indeed, Mr. Bailey cites evidence that the turnaround is already under way; in the past three and a half years, productivity in manufacturing has grown much more than it did over the six and a half years after 1973. In fact, it has been climbing as quickly as it did in the earlier high-growth period, 1957 to 1963.

This lends credibility to the "temporary shocks" explanation of what went wrong in the 1970s, rather than to some fundamental long-term decay of productivity.

But the United States may not yet be entirely out of danger in the area of productivity. Persistently high rates of interest, supported by big budget deficits and inadequate savings rates, could put a drag on capital investment in new plant and equipment, and on research and development.

Investment in "human capital" through educational outlays may also falter, due to budgetary constraints. Inflation and cyclical instability also remain threats. And there is enough trouble militarily, politically and economically around the world to keep the United States from relaxing and assuming that the era of shocks and productivity disruption is over.

New York Times Service

Fed Says M-1 Fell In Week

United Press International

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$600 million in the latest week, the Federal Reserve said Friday. It was a neutral figure in terms of expectations for interest rates, but a surge in demand for bank loans partly offset the favorable outlook.

Business loan demands at large banks surged \$2.286 billion in the week that ended Dec. 28, making credit demand in December higher than normal.

"We are receiving some disturbing data in terms of the credit picture," said William J. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "The final week closes out what proves to have been a strong final three months for short-term credit demands."

Mr. Sullivan noted that one factor in the higher demand was the narrowing spread between the prime rate and the commercial paper rate. Commercial paper is short-term borrowings by corporations, and the rate is usually below the prime.

Nevertheless, with the U.S. Treasury's huge borrowing needs well established, "if corporate demand increases, it points to higher interest rates as the business cycle matures," Mr. Sullivan said.

The M-1 aggregate of the money supply, comprising cash and other money available for immediate spending, was a seasonally adjusted average of \$521.5 billion in the week that ended Dec. 28, compared with \$522.1 billion the previous week.

For the latest 13 weeks, the M-1 averaged a 2.1-percent rate of gain.

The \$2.286-billion surge in loan demand at banks compared with a gain of \$1.885 billion the previous week.

Net Borrowed Reserves

U.S. banks had daily average net borrowed reserves of \$274 million in the statement week that ended Jan. 4, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said Friday, according to Reuters.

In the previous week, banks had net borrowed reserves of \$163 million, revised from \$139 million.



Trading on the floor of Hong Kong's Kam Ngan Stock Exchange, which was set up in 1971.

Hong Kong Markets Facing New Era

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Executives in Hong Kong these days are apt to seize on any expensive project as a sign of confidence in the British colony's future after the expiration of the lease on the New Territories in 1997.

Recently, Robert Fell, the head of the Securities Commission, told a group of Canadian visitors that his "cure for fits of pessimism" is watching the construction on Exchange Square, the 6.5 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$833 million) commercial complex that is to house the colony's unified stock exchange. Mr. Fell felt assured by the way the contractor, Hongkong Land Co., "puts its back into its work. One floor goes up every five days."

But it takes more than buildings to make an efficient market. Hong Kong faces a rough and tumble

year of adjustment in 1984 as the colony's four stock exchanges move toward unification — the new exchange is due to start operation in mid-1985.

Mr. Fell and Ronald Li, the head of the Federation of Hong Kong Stock Exchanges, are presiding over a detailed debate on disclosure, membership rules and other issues of the unification of the Far East, Kam Ngan, Hong Kong and Kowloon stock exchanges.

Mr. Li declines to read too much into the new exchange, warning that "living in Hong Kong has always been a bit of an art."

"I'll be retired by 1997, so it is not a personal question for me whether the exchange will continue after 1997," Mr. Li says. "I believe it will, but am in no doubt that Beijing will place some sort of political

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Texaco Agrees To Buy Stake In Getty Oil Co.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Texaco Inc., which said Friday that it had agreed to buy the J. Paul Getty Museum's 11.8-percent share of Getty Oil Co. for \$125 a share, or \$1.16 billion, is believed to be interested in acquiring all of Getty Oil at that price, according to Wall Street analysts. The offer tops by \$15 a share Pennzoil Co.'s bid for 43 percent of Getty.

None of the parties involved would comment on rumors about a proposal from Texaco. Analysts said further negotiations could change the entire situation.

Texaco declined comment on its plans for Getty. But in announcing its agreement to buy the museum's share of the company, John K. McKinley, Texaco chairman, said Getty's board would meet to consider a "business combination proposal." He did not elaborate.

In response, Pennzoil threatened to begin legal action against Getty Oil and others if the company did not live up to its agreement with Pennzoil.

Pennzoil and Gordon P. Getty, trustee for the Sarah H. Getty Trust, which holds 40.2 percent of Getty Oil's 79.8 million common shares outstanding, said Wednesday that they had agreed to buy Getty Oil. The trust would raise its interest in Getty Oil to 57 percent

and Gordon Getty would be chairman; Pennzoil executives would run the company; and Getty stockholders, including the museum but excluding the Sarah C. Getty Trust, would receive \$110 a share, and about \$5 in deferred compensation.

Analysts said it appeared that Mr. Getty had second thoughts about the Pennzoil arrangement — Texaco said its proposal was endorsed by him and by Getty Oil's management — and that his wavering might have occurred after he studied the tax consequences of the hastily written Pennzoil proposal.

Goldman Sachs & Co. apparently put the Texaco proposal together, analysts said. They said work on the plan began only this week.

Texaco has \$27 billion in assets, Getty \$9.9 billion and Pennzoil \$3.2 billion.

While some analysts said a substantial number of public shareholders might be bought out for cash under the Texaco proposal, others said Texaco might buy only enough stock for cash to gain control of the company, and then attempt to acquire the rest of Getty for stock or other considerations.

Pennzoil said it had sent a telex Friday to the Getty board saying, "We expect you to comply with the terms of your agreement..."

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Unemployment in the U.S. Dropped to 8.2% in December

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Unemployment in the United States fell to 8.2 percent of the work force in December, continuing the steady improvement from the peak double-digit joblessness level of a year ago, the government reported Friday.

Since unemployment hit a post-Depression high of 10.7 percent in December 1982, total U.S. employment has grown by 4 million.

The labor market recovery from the business slump of 1981-82 was at the fastest pace of any post-recession rally since 1951, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted.

In November when 9.4 million people were officially classified as jobless, the unemployment rate dropped to 8.4 percent from October's 8.8 percent.

The report said that more than 335,000 Americans went back to work last month, and that the total number of those officially categorized as unemployed declined by 230,000, to 9.2 million. At the height of the 1981-82 recession, more than 12 million were out of work.

The ranks of the so-called "discouraged workers" — those not counted as unemployed because

they have given up looking for jobs — shrank by 100,000 in the fourth quarter, to 1.5 million.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, applauded the drop in unemployment, saying 1983 proved to be a year of promise as the economy produced nearly four million new jobs.

In addition, Mr. Speakes said other factors were "heartening" to the administration, including the best auto sales in five years, the best Christmas sales in a decade, and the booming stock market.

Commenting on the latest unemployment trend, Janet L. Norwood,

commissioner of labor statistics, acknowledged that the declining jobless rate might be due in part to the fact that fewer people than expected have re-entered the labor force in search of work.

She said that "labor force growth during the present recovery has been somewhat slower than in previous recovery periods. This should have been expected."

Ms. Norwood said that "youth population is now declining rather than increasing as it did through most of the 1970s."

Many private economists have said that many unemployed Ameri-

cans are delaying their return to the labor force, and some economists have forecast that the rate could go up this spring if these people return in droves to the job market.

The number of Americans with jobs last month reached 102.9 million, the highest ever. The only group not to share in the job gains were blacks, whose unemployment rate rose to 17.8 percent, from 17.7 percent.

The jobless rate for workers in manufacturing, who were hardest hit by the recession, dropped 0.6 percentage point last month, to 8.3 percent.

European Currencies Drop to Record Lows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Many European currencies fell again to record lows Friday as the dollar continued rising.

The dollar came down slightly from the day's peaks as investors claimed profits on recent transactions, but dealers saw no evidence of a reversal of the upward trend.

"The dollar may be running out of steam somewhat at the end of the week... but it is certainly not set for a significant profit-taking-generated downturn, and can be expected to continue trading near its highs," one dealer said.

In London, the dollar climbed above 2.81 Deutsche marks for the first time in 10 years in early trading, after having risen about 8 pence against the mark in the past week, and set new record highs against the British pound, the French franc and the Italian lira. But it later eased slightly from these highs on profit taking.

The dollar was fixed at 2.806 DM in Frankfurt, a 10-year high.

Dealers said the pound, which looked vulnerable because of an International Energy Agency report predicting slack oil demand in the first three months of 1984, hit a record low of \$1.4033 before recovering slightly to \$1.4072.

The lira reached a record low of 1,702 to the dollar in London. The

dollar closed at 8.5645 francs in Paris, also a record.

In New York, the dollar traded late in the day at 2.8155 DM, up from 1.806 Thursday; the pound was at \$1.407, down from \$1.4098; the French franc was 8.5830 to the dollar, against 8.51 Thursday; and the dollar was fixed at 1,704 lire, up from 1.695.

The dealers attributed the dollar's rise to a combination of high U.S. interest rates, due to the strong performance of the American economy, and political instability in Lebanon and Nigeria.

(Reuters, UPI)

Fed Intervention Reported

The U.S. Treasury refused to comment Friday on reports in the foreign currency markets that the Federal Reserve Board intervened Thursday to stem the dollar's rise. Reuters reported from Washington. A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York also declined comment.

Only once since President Ronald Reagan took office three years ago has the administration acknowledged intervention. That was in late July and early August, after the seven-nation economic summit at which Washington promised to join concerted intervention when foreign exchange markets grew disorderly.

N.Y. Stock Prices Push To Near-Record Levels

United Press International

NEW YORK — Aided by a late buying burst, prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed Friday for the third consecutive session, reaching near-record levels in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 4 points at the outset on profit-taking, gained 4.40 to 1,286.64, just under the record 1,287.20 set Nov. 29. The Dow gained 28 points for the first four sessions of 1984.

Advances topped declines, 1,042-637, among the 2,045 issues traded. Volume eased to 137.59 million from the record 159.99 million traded Thursday. Friday's turnover was the sixth busiest in the exchange's history.

"The only thing that kept the Dow from hitting an all-time high was investor nervousness over the money supply," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co.

"Corporate earnings and dividends are going to have a great influence on the market in the near future," Mr. Broder said. "Interest

rates will take care of themselves." Malcolm Wilson of Provident National Bank, Philadelphia, said: "The market's consolidation since last spring laid the base for the rally we have going on. This surge should last the next month or so."

Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities, Charlotte, North Carolina, said "The past two days were impressive." He said the Dow could climb to 1,320 in the next few weeks, "but I don't think this is another stampede like August 1982 or early 1983, because institutions don't have the cash they did back then."

Gulf Oil climbed 2 1/2 to 46 1/2 in heavy trading. There was speculation Pennzoil would join Mesa Petroleum in a bid for Gulf. Gulf has been fighting a bid by Mesa's T. Boone Pickens.

Merrill Lynch, a 2 1/2 winner Thursday, jumped 1 1/4 to 35 1/4 in heavy trading. Among the other

brokers, First Boston rose 3 1/4 to 46 1/4, E.F. Hutton 1 1/4 to 38 1/4, Paine Webber 1 1/4 to 38 1/4, Phibro-Salomon Brothers 1 1/4 to 34 1/4, A.G. Edwards 1 1/4 to 27 1/4 and Advest 1 1/4 to 14.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 6, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.F.	G.W.	S.F.	S.P.	O.K.
Amsterdam	2.15	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
Berlin	2.15	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
Brussels	2.15	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
Frankfurt	2.15	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
London	1.00	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Paris	2.15	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
Stockholm	2.15	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
Switzerland	2.15	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12	12.12
U.S.	1.00	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70

Dollar Values

	Per \$	Per £	Per D.M.	Per F.F.	Per L.F.	Per G.W.	Per S.F.	Per S.P.	Per O.K.
Switzerland	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Australia	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Belgium	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Canada	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Denmark	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
France	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Germany	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Italy	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Japan	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Netherlands	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Spain	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Sweden	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
U.K.	1.1142	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80

Source: Reuters 1229 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) (178) (179) (180) (181) (182) (183) (184) (185) (186) (187) (188) (189) (190) (191) (192) (193) (194) (195) (196) (197) (198) (199) (200) (201) (202) (203) (204) (205) (206) (207) (208) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213) (214) (215) (216) (217) (218) (219) (220) (221) (222) (223) (224) (225) (226) (227) (228) (229) (230) (231) (232) (233) (234) (235) (236) (237) (238) (239) (240) (241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) (254) (255) (256) (257) (258) (259) (260) (261) (262) (263) (264) (265) (266) (267) (268) (269) (270) (271) (272) (273) (274) (275) (276) (277) (278) (279) (280) (281) (282) (283) (284) (285) (286) (287) (288) (289) (290) (291) (292) (293) (294) (295) (296) (297) (298) (299) (300) (301) (302) (303) (304) (305) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (43

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AT&T	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
IBM	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
GE	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Merck	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Amgen	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
AMEX	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
AMEX	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
NASDAQ	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
NASDAQ	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
AT&T	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
IBM	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
GE	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Merck	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

NYSE Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
NYSE	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
S&P	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
S&P	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
DJBA	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
DJBA	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
AMEX	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
AMEX	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program

by Juan de Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's once ambitious nuclear power program has been severely cut back because of budget reductions for public enterprises.

Nuclebras, the state company in charge of developing nuclear power, said that because of reduced funds for this year, it would postpone the planned start of construction of the third of eight 1,200-megawatt nuclear power reactors, originally contracted with Deutsche Kraftwerke Union of West Germany.

The second reactor, which is being installed south of Rio de Janeiro, will be delayed by a planned slowdown in work.

Despite the cutbacks in the nuclear power program, funds will be maintained for development of a joint Brazilian-West German program to enrich uranium oxide produced in Brazil to produce fuel rods for nuclear reactors.

Dario Gomes, managing director of Nuclebras, said that budget cuts imposed by financial authorities to reduce Brazil's predicted \$6-billion deficit in state enterprises ruled out new construction initiatives. Of a total authorized budget for this year of about \$1 billion, Nuclebras plans to invest only \$100 million in new programs.

Electric consumption, which had been increasing in Brazil at 10 percent a year before the economic recession began in 1982, has dropped sharply as gross national product fell last year by 3.9 percent.

This means that the nuclear power program, which supplements Brazil's major hydroelectric power sources, will be stretched out.

But the concentration of available funds in the nuclear enrichment program, using a "jet nozzle" technique to separate heavy uranium atoms from uranium hexafluoride gas, showed that Brazil continues to seek an autonomous capacity to produce, and perhaps export, the fuel rods that make the reactors generate heat in the steam-generating core of the reactor.

At present, Brazil has one nuclear power reactor in operation, a 600-megawatt plant at Angra dos Reis, built by Westinghouse. It has been plagued by problems.

Argentina, the Latin American leader in development of nuclear power, has two nuclear power stations in operation and is completing construction of a third.

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
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Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
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Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Brazil Cuts Back Nuclear Program				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Transp	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Comp	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4
Brazil	1,000,000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4

Another important business statistic:

81%

the percentage of readers of the International Herald Tribune possessing one or more university degrees.

1983 Brought a Turnaround for a Leaner Detroit

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — For U.S. auto-makers, 1983 was a year when the industry's leaner Detroit turned around and began to produce a financial turnaround that analysts said was little short of spectacular.

The industry reported Thursday that it had continued the recovery of last year from the worst sales slump since World War II. It sold 6,786,977 cars for the year, an increase of 17.9 percent over the 5,756,658 sold in 1982.

Including import sales of 2,368,764, a total of 9,155,741 cars were sold in the United States in 1983, making it the best sales year since 1979, when 10.5 million were sold. Sales in 1982 totaled 7,955,970.

Analysts said they had expected the sales gains, but were impressed with the sharp improvement in profits that those sales brought.

As recently as 1980, the Big Three auto companies — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — reported combined losses of \$3.9 billion. In the

first three quarters of 1983, however, the three reported combined earnings of \$4.1 billion. And analysts estimate that the three will end the year with combined profits of between \$6 billion and \$7 billion.

Analysts attributed the sharp rise in profits to steep cost cutting and the increase in effective prices caused by the ending of rebates, as well as the normal impact of higher volume. As one measure of how effective Detroit's cost cutting has been, the Big Three's higher profits for last year will come on sales that are up only 214,000 units over the big loss year of 1980 — 6.47 million cars versus 6.25 million.

"It became clear through the year that the profit recovery was much more than just cyclical," said Ann C. Knight, an analyst with Paine Webber Mitchell Hinchins. "It is convincing evidence that the industry has made structural changes."

Analysts predicted that total industry sales would continue to increase this year, with estimates ranging from 10 million to 10.5 million for all of 1984.

Industry estimates have also generally been in this range. Commenting on a 19.5-percent increase in GM's sales in the final quarter, Robert Lund, the company's vice president for sales, said: "This, together with steadily increasing levels of confidence by consumers about their financial prospects, indicates the economy and the automobile business will continue to expand" in 1984.

Profits should similarly continue to increase. Based on projected sales volumes, analysts are predicting that the Big Three will earn a combined \$10 billion in 1984, with \$5 billion coming from GM alone.

Sales by the six domestic auto-makers — the Big Three and American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and American Honda Motor Co. — rose 27.8 percent in the final 10 days of the year, to 206,610 from 161,623 a year earlier. The largest increase in the period — 32.3 percent — was posted by GM, which is offering deferred payment on some small cars.

There were nine selling days in both periods.

With Japanese imports limited

by a quota agreement and with some European companies, notably Fiat, scaling back or ending their sales efforts in the United States, the import share of the car market slipped to 25.9 percent from its 1982 high of 27.6 percent.

All the domestic companies increased their market shares, however slightly, at the expense of the imports. GM's share increased to 44.27 percent from 44.06 percent; Ford's rose to 17.16 percent from 16.86 percent; Chrysler's, to 9.2 percent from 8.67 percent; and American Motors's, to 2.1 percent from 1.41 percent.

Meanwhile, Toyota's market share slipped to 6.1 percent from 6.64 percent in 1982, while that of its leading Japanese rival, Nissan, declined to 5.7 percent from 5.89 percent. An exception to the falloff in market share for the Japanese companies was Honda, whose share jumped to 4.4 percent from 1.64 percent, because it was able to evade the quota limits with production from its new assembly plant in Marysville, Ohio.

Within the domestic industry, the greatest percentage sales gain

for 1983 — 72 percent — was posted by American Motors, which increased to 193,351 from 112,433 as a result of the success of the Alliance subcompact.

Among the Big Three, Chrysler reported the biggest increase — 21.7 percent, to 841,622 from 691,703 — followed by Ford, up 16.8 percent, to 1,571,321 from 1,345,689. GM said its 1983 sales rose 15.3 percent, to 4,053,561, from 3,515,660.

The seasonally adjusted annual selling rate for the industry in December rose to 10.5 million cars a year from 8.5 million last December, a good indication of the overall growth in car sales. The rate fell to as low as 7.4 million in the depth of the sales slump in July 1982.

Imports have remained relatively steady at a 2.2-million annual selling rate. The U.S. auto industry is now selling at a rate of 7.8 million, compared with 5.2 million in July 1982.

Despite the current restrictions

British Car Sales Set Record in '83

Reuters

LONDON — New car sales reached a record last year in Britain, and rose 15.3 percent from 1982, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Friday.

The society said that 1983 sales reached 1.79 million last year, compared with a 1982 total of 1.56 million. In 1979, the previous record year for car sales, 1.72 million cars were sold. The importers' share of the market dropped to 56.9 percent last year, compared with 57.7 percent in 1982.

In December, new car sales rose 10.3 percent from a year earlier, to 19,925 vehicles. This was the highest level for that month since 1972.

From overall sales increases. Of the more than 9.15 million cars sold in 1983, 6.8 million came from U.S. auto plants. In 1974, when 8.85 million cars were sold, 7.45 million were domestically produced.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Alcan Aluminium Unit Plans to Buy Metals Division of Atlantic Richfield

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Atlantic Richfield Co. says it has signed a letter of intent to sell part of its financially troubled Arco Metals division to the U.S. subsidiary of Alcan Aluminium Ltd.

The sale will probably result in a one-time-only writedown on assets of as much as \$300 million, a company spokesman said Thursday. He did not disclose the sale price.

The assets sold include plants in Ireland, Indiana and Kentucky that were part of Anaconda Co., which merged with Arco in 1976, the spokesman said. He said a definitive agreement would be submitted to the boards of both Arco and Alcan's subsidiary by mid-February. Arco Metals reported pretax losses of \$114 million in 1982.

Peru Ratifies Preliminary IMF Pact

LIMA (Reuters) — Peru has ratified a preliminary agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor said Friday. The pact, aimed at obtaining a \$425-million IMF standby credit, is said to include pledges to cut the country's budget deficit and increase interest rates.

In order to obtain the standby credit, to be disbursed through mid-1985, Peru must sign a letter of intent pledging to cut the deficit to less than 4 percent of gross domestic product in 1984, according to an Economics Ministry statement issued after the preliminary agreement was reached on Dec. 16. This compares with more than 9 percent in 1983.

Japan Seeks Import Talks With U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan wants to hold talks with the United States late this month in Tokyo on their dispute over Japanese imports of U.S. beef and oranges. An Agriculture Ministry official said Friday.

The official said Japan would like the discussions to be held before Foreign Minister Shintaro Arai visits Washington on Jan. 26. Japanese quotas for imports of U.S. beef and oranges are due to expire March 31.

Hitachi Develops Million-Byte Chip

TOKYO (AP) — Hitachi Ltd. has developed the world's first computer chip capable of storing more than a million bytes, or one megabyte, of information, the company said Friday. The most popular chip now is the 64K, which stores a little more than 64,000 bytes, although semiconductor makers are introducing a 256K chip commercially.

Land-Rover Unionists Back Strike

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Union leaders Friday approved a strike by 8,000 Land-Rover workers to start next week in an attempt to force the company to increase its pay offer. Rank-and-file motor workers voted 2-to-1 Thursday in favor of a strike. Land-Rover, a unit of B.L.P.C., has warned that a walkout would lead to layoffs.

Grenville Hawley, national officer of the Transport and General Workers Union, said the members were incensed at a pay offer that Land-Rover says amounts to a raise of £8.75 to £9.60 a week (\$12.25 to \$13.40), or 8 to 9 percent. The unions maintain that the offer, which includes bonus payments, equals an increase of 3 percent.

Venezuela to Seek New Debt Relief

CARACAS (Reuters) — Venezuela soon will ask for a fifth moratorium on public sector foreign debt principal payments, the director of public finances, Gustavo Galdo, said Friday.

He said that the government will meet with its 13-bank advisory committee before Jan. 31, when the current 90-day payments freeze expires. Mr. Galdo said the new moratorium request would probably be for 60 days, with an option for 30 more.

He said public sector interest arrears, which the banks have said must be cleared as a condition for rescheduling, have increased to between \$120 million and \$150 million, from around \$60 million last month.

25% of Florida Citrus Crop Destroyed

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Freezing temperatures last month destroyed at least 25 percent of the Florida citrus crop, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday. But he added that while there were some local shortages of some fruits and vegetables, nationally consumers could expect adequate supplies.

Moves to Cut Military Parts Prices Reportedly Resisted in Pentagon

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some Pentagon officials are resisting steps that might lower the often-high prices of military spare parts but would probably also reduce the revenues of major military contractors, according to a Pentagon memorandum.

The memorandum, dated Nov. 18, said Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Thayer had "expressed concern" about moves within the Defense Department to restrict the practice of major military contractors to declare that they have "proprietary rights" to a given spare part. When such a declaration is made, the department cannot give potential competitors the technical data they need to produce the same part, thereby forestalling competition.

Mr. Thayer resigned Wednesday amid charges of passing along insider information before he joined the Pentagon, but a variety of department officials said that his views were widely shared by the military "procurement community," and that his departure was unlikely to resolve the controversy.

The memorandum said that, in the search for ways to control rising prices of spare parts, the "least preferred" option found by Mr. Thayer was to have machine shops make spare parts at savings of tens of millions of dollars. The document said Mr. Thayer did not want the Defense Department to compete with the private sector.

The memorandum, by James P. Wade, the principal deputy undersecretary for research and engineering, was addressed to the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and to the director of the Defense Logistics Agency. A Pentagon official leaked the memorandum to the Project on Military Procurement, a nonprofit private organization that seeks to monitor problems in the costs and quality of military equipment.

Considerable attention was focused last year on stories of relatively simple parts with apparently low monetary value being purchased by the armed services for hundreds or thousands of dollars apiece. Many members of Congress demanded major changes in purchasing practices. In August, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger declared that vigorous steps were being taken to improve procedures.

The Wade memorandum and interviews with Pentagon officials who declined to be identified indicated that the Pentagon was unlikely to embrace a change in proprietary rights procedures.

The memo did add that "this is not to say, however, that initiatives in this area should not be pursued," but urged that steps be "tailored" and warned that "well-intentioned actions" could create problems worse than those they were meant to solve.

Other sources said that a meeting of senior officials on the spare parts problem was more acrimonious than the memo suggested and that the leadership of the Pentagon was unlikely to embrace a change in proprietary rights procedures.

Mr. Murdoch's move directly challenges a transaction drawn up last week that calls for Warner and Chris-Craft Industries Inc. to invest in each other as a way of keeping Mr. Murdoch out of Warner. That plan calls for the two companies to trade stock, giving Chris-Craft 19 percent of Warner in exchange for 42.5 percent of Chris-Craft's broadcasting division. Chris-Craft also plans to buy at least another 6 percent of Warner's stock from private holders.

The threat of a proxy fight was the latest escalation of the increasingly hostile battle for control of the struggling Warner empire, which has been badly hurt by losses at Atari and its cable TV operations.

Warner attacked Mr. Murdoch, an Australian publisher, by raising the issue of foreign control of U.S. broadcasting media, contending Mr. Murdoch had no hope of succeeding in acquiring Warner owing to such reasons as federal laws that limit overseas investment in radio and television.

Mr. Murdoch's forces retaliated on Friday by bringing up connections between former Warner executives and criminal activities, citing

Cham, said recently that the exchange's computer system would measure irregular movements in share prices to alert supervisors of potential rigging of the market.

Critics of proposals to base an index futures market on the Hang Seng point out its 33 constituent stocks are easily manipulated. There have been suggestions that although the Hang Seng index is better than other indexes available in Hong Kong, it should be revised before being used in a futures market.

According to one survey conducted by the group of banks, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank alone constitutes 17 percent of the Hang Seng index, commodity exchange figures put its share as high as 20 percent.

Mr. Kim said that several steps have been taken in the experimental surveillance system to minimize human and computer error including videotaping the stock exchange floor and retrieving share transaction slips. It appears, however, that there is no way to avoid the speculative trading that follows planted rumors or false reporting, both common occurrences in the market here.

The surveillance system would allow the proposed futures committee to arbitrarily reassign a fairer traded price into the computer record and discount a price out of line with general trading or even demand that the traders close out their position.

Mr. Kim's presentation of the surveillance system was another step in the aggressive campaign waged by the commodity exchange to win government approval to launch a financial futures market in Hong Kong.

With trading volume on the present stock exchanges in the dollars, and reinvestment levels restrained because of political uncertainty, the gung-ho competition to expand the unified stock exchange with an index futures market underlines Hong Kong's mixed emotions over its unresolved future.

Two groups proposing to run the suggested index futures trading; the other is a group of 10 banks led by Wardley, the merchant banking arm of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., the colony's largest bank. The chairman of the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange, Kim

investigations alike. A final decision on the disclosure proposal is expected from the government early in the new year.

The increasing sophistication of Hong Kong's stock market may also end the era of the small trader's market if the architects of the new exchange decide for full membership for corporations and banks. This is a sensitive issue among Hong Kong's 949 members of the new unified stock exchange.

In an interview, Mr. Fell said that the current legislation for trading in Hong Kong was designed as if the investment community was composed only of individuals, "which is a myth."

"We've got to sort it out," he said. Mr. Fell appears to favor bringing in the banks as full members, while Mr. Li reflects his members' fear that large financial institutions would capture most of the business. He recommends allowing corporate members with a minimum paid-up capital of five million dollars with one managing director liable for the actions of the company.

While wanting the membership of the new exchange to be as international as possible, Mr. Li said last month that while banks and deposit-taking companies might join the exchange, their activities could be restricted. For example, not all bank branches would be allowed to engage in brokerage activities.

At the same time, the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange disclosed on Dec. 20 that in anticipation of trading next year in Hang Seng stock index futures, the exchange was developing a share price surveillance system that could eventually be worked into the proposed commodity system of the unified exchange.

The commodity exchange is one of two groups proposing to run the suggested index futures trading; the other is a group of 10 banks led by Wardley, the merchant banking arm of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., the colony's largest bank. The chairman of the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange, Kim

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Texaco Enters Battle Over Getty Oil Co.

(Continued from Page 7)

proved by your board by a 14 to one vote only three days ago, including specifically the option granted to Pennzoil to purchase 8 million of Getty treasury shares at \$10 a share. If you fail to keep your agreement, we intend to commence action for damages and for the shares against Getty Oil, individual board members, the Sarah C. Getty Trust, the J.P. Getty Museum and all others who have participated in or induced the breach of your agreement."

The provision of the agreement giving Pennzoil an option of Getty treasury shares was designed as a safeguard for Pennzoil, giving it an automatic profit in the event that it was outbid for control of Getty.

Pennzoil also said Getty should consider "the significant antitrust issues" presented by the Texaco offer. Texaco and Getty are competitors in some key oil product markets.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman, Mark F. Sheehan, said it was "certainly likely" that the department's antitrust division or the Federal Trade Commission would study the Pennzoil-Getty agreement and the Texaco proposal for antitrust implications. (Reuters, AP)

Other officials, such as A. Ernest Fitzgerald, a high-ranking Air Force civil servant, advocate even more sweeping change. Mr. Fitzgerald said he doubted that any real proprietary right existed. "It is not a right, yet it gives them five years or any time at all," he said.

The Wade memorandum addressed the service secretaries and Mr. Thayer — who was chairman and chief executive officer of LTV Corp., a major military contractor, at the time in question in the insider information case — had "expressed concern with actions having either the appearance or effect of pre-empting rights properly vested in contractors."

The memo did add that "this is not to say, however, that initiatives in this area should not be pursued," but urged that steps be "tailored" and warned that "well-intentioned actions" could create problems worse than those they were meant to solve.

Other sources said that a meeting of senior officials on the spare parts problem was more acrimonious than the memo suggested and that the leadership of the Pentagon was unlikely to embrace a change in proprietary rights procedures.

Mr. Murdoch's move directly challenges a transaction drawn up last week that calls for Warner and Chris-Craft Industries Inc. to invest in each other as a way of keeping Mr. Murdoch out of Warner. That plan calls for the two companies to trade stock, giving Chris-Craft 19 percent of Warner in exchange for 42.5 percent of Chris-Craft's broadcasting division. Chris-Craft also plans to buy at least another 6 percent of Warner's stock from private holders.

The threat of a proxy fight was the latest escalation of the increasingly hostile battle for control of the struggling Warner empire, which has been badly hurt by losses at Atari and its cable TV operations.

Warner attacked Mr. Murdoch, an Australian publisher, by raising the issue of foreign control of U.S. broadcasting media, contending Mr. Murdoch had no hope of succeeding in acquiring Warner owing to such reasons as federal laws that limit overseas investment in radio and television.

Mr. Murdoch's forces retaliated on Friday by bringing up connections between former Warner executives and criminal activities, citing

Cham, said recently that the exchange's computer system would measure irregular movements in share prices to alert supervisors of potential rigging of the market.

Critics of proposals to base an index futures market on the Hang Seng point out its 33 constituent stocks are easily manipulated. There have been suggestions that although the Hang Seng index is better than other indexes available in Hong Kong, it should be revised before being used in a futures market.

According to one survey conducted by the group of banks, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank alone constitutes 17 percent of the Hang Seng index, commodity exchange figures put its share as high as 20 percent.

Mr. Kim said that several steps have been taken in the experimental surveillance system to minimize human and computer error including videotaping the stock exchange floor and retrieving share transaction slips. It appears, however, that there is no way to avoid the speculative trading that follows planted rumors or false reporting, both common occurrences in the market here.

The surveillance system would allow the proposed futures committee to arbitrarily reassign a fairer traded price into the computer record and discount a price out of line with general trading or even demand that the traders close out their position.

Mr. Kim's presentation of the surveillance system was another step in the aggressive campaign waged by the commodity exchange to win government approval to launch a financial futures market in Hong Kong.

With trading volume on the present stock exchanges in the dollars, and reinvestment levels restrained because of political uncertainty, the gung-ho competition to expand the unified stock exchange with an index futures market underlines Hong Kong's mixed emotions over its unresolved future.

Two groups proposing to run the suggested index futures trading; the other is a group of 10 banks led by Wardley, the merchant banking arm of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., the colony's largest bank. The chairman of the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange, Kim

investigations alike. A final decision on the disclosure proposal is expected from the government early in the new year.

The increasing sophistication of Hong Kong's stock market may also end the era of the small trader's market if the architects of the new exchange decide for full membership for corporations and banks. This is a sensitive issue among Hong Kong's 949 members of the new unified stock exchange.

In an interview, Mr. Fell said that the current legislation for trading in Hong Kong was designed as if the investment community was composed only of individuals, "which is a myth."

"We've got to sort it out," he said. Mr. Fell appears to favor bringing in the banks as full members, while Mr. Li reflects his members' fear that large financial institutions would capture most of the business. He recommends allowing corporate members with a minimum paid-up capital of five million dollars with one managing director liable for the actions of the company.

While wanting the membership of the new exchange to be as international as possible, Mr. Li said last month that while banks and deposit-taking companies might join the exchange, their activities could be restricted. For example, not all bank branches would be allowed to engage in brokerage activities.

At the same time, the Hong Kong Commodity Exchange disclosed on Dec. 20 that in anticipation of trading next year in Hang Seng stock index futures, the exchange was developing a share price surveillance system that could eventually be worked into the proposed commodity system of the unified exchange.

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BP Reportedly Finds Oil In Well Off South China

Reuters

BEIJING — British Petroleum has discovered oil in the first well drilled in its offshore concession in the South China Sea, industry sources said Friday.

They said first indications were encouraging but cautioned that even if the find denoted a possible field, more drilling would be needed to verify commercial prospects.

The sources said an announcement of the discovery was expected soon from British Petroleum Development Ltd., the leader of a four-company consortium.

BP, at its London headquarters, declined to comment on the report, saying that testing on the well was not complete. But it denied rumors on the stock market that poor quality oil had been found.

The BP consortium was the first to sign with China under the country's first round of competitive bidding for offshore oil exploration.

BP has a 45-percent share in the consortium; Brazil's Petrobras International Braspetro holds 15 percent, Broken Hill Proprietary of Australia 20 percent, and Petro-Canada and Ranger Oil of Canada each hold 10 percent.

BP has been drilling about 320 kilometers (200 miles) offshore in the Pearl River basin, generally re-

garded as the most hopeful of China's potential offshore oil basins. The four exploration blocks run by the BP consortium cover about 10,000 square kilometers.

Severe winter weather conditions in North America have stopped a decline in spot market prices, pushing the prices back up towards official OPEC and North Sea price levels, the report said. But latest IEA estimates show that over the past 12 months, the world oil market has been in a state of surplus.

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Severe winter weather conditions in North America

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the close on Wall Street

[illegible]

19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Germaine 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Alphonse 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Joseph 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Charles 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. John 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Mary 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Michael 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Francis 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. James 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Peter 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Paul 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. George 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Andrew 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Nicholas 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Basil 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Constantine 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Helena 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Agatha 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Barbara 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Elizabeth 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Anne 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Ursula 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Catharine 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Margaret 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Clare 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Francis 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Anthony 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Ignace 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. John 54-59	19 1/2
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19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Paul 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Peter 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. James 54-59	19 1/2
19-20	2-25	100.00	100.00	St. Joseph 54-5	

[illegible][illegible]

	37	58	59	54	+ V _h				
	102	20	154	54	+ V _h		QuoSy s	76 17%	
	31 25%	22	25%				QuoTr s	3282 23%	
K								R	
	244 24%	25%	25	→	→		RPM s	56	3.5
L0	209 21%	25%	25	→	→		Ready s	45	14%
	106 10%	25%	25	→	→	→ V _h	92 s	92	29%
L1	209 19%	18%	19%	→	→	→	Report s	5	1%
	209 19%	18%	19%	→	→	→	Run s	24	32%
	49 45%	44%	44%	→	→	→	Revert s	264	12%
	35 32%	21%	21	→	→	→	Revert s	4	1%
A	655 21%	20%	21				Revert s	760	12%
	370 37%	35%	35	→	→	→	Revert s	46	14%
	309 27%	25%	27	→	→	→	Revert s	44	15%
	309 27%	25%	27	→	→	→	Revert s	256	12%
	1016 25%	24%	24	→	→	→	Revert s	38	11%
							Revert s	40	7.2

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Reaching More Than
a Third of a Million
Readers in 164 Countries
Around the World.

NASDAQ National Market Price

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Jan. 6

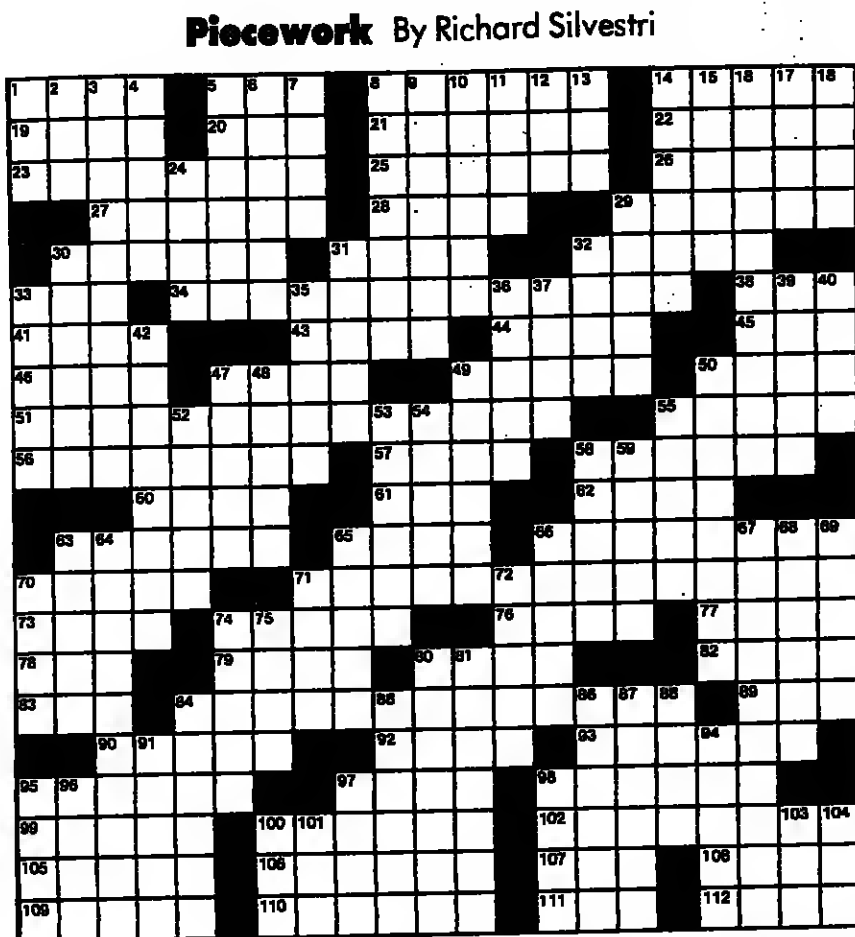
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Mayor Bars Pornography
Reuters
MINNEAPOLIS — Mayor Donald Fraser on Thursday vetoed a bill passed last week by the city council that would have allowed women to sue for damages on the ground that certain kinds of pornography violated their civil rights.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Gremilins
5 Something to
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8 Throw off
course
14 Put two and
two together
18 Delhi wear
20 Afore
21 Make clear
22 Blockade
23 Very small
25 Picked up
26 Glossy fabric
27 Ardent
supporter
28 "Winnie-
Pu"
29 Best
30 Motion picture
31 S-shaped
molding
32 Ham's O.K.
33 Thy: Fr.
34 Ran into a
doctor?
35 Whitney
invention
41 Rank
43 Baseball's
Rose
44 Storm
precursor
45 Spacewalk,
acronymically
46 Blackthorn
- DOWN**
- 1 "The Lady
— Tramp"
2 Doorway
accessory
3 Golf
instructor's
dreams?
4 St. Peter,
originally
5 Developed into
Turkey
6 Highest spot in
Trinity
7 Trust
8 Great pleasure
8 Bewitching
stare
- ACROSS**
- 47 At a distance
49 Long green
50 L-Q connectio
51 Against lateral
portions?
55 Canterbury
headress
56 Onager
treading
insect?
57 Ray of the
screen
58 Stylish
60 Sight from a
crow's-nest
61 Fabrication
62 A scoreboard
listing
63 Grand
instruments
65 Orner
66 Dad's track
records?
67 Sidewalk scam
71 Finance a
mind reader?
73 Ye follower
74 Pennines
pinnacle
76 Rams' dams
77 Punta del
Uruguay
78 Greek letter
79 Neat in
spydrom
- DOWN**
- 10 Springfield and
Mausier
11 Chip in a chip
12 Refrigerate
13 Took charge
15 Woody co-star
16 Discourage
blokes?
17 Auspices
18 Bump a
Duran
24 Agende entry
29 Like surf or
soap
30 Orchestra
section
- ACROSS**
- 80 Arabian
watercourse
82 Promenade for
Pericles
83 Forage plant
portions?
84 Restrain auto
people?
89 45 or 78, e.g.
90 Cornered
92 Cutlet meat
93 Before
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95 Contract
97 Filmy piece
98 — a doornail
99 Canvas
covering
100 "— of
Honey"
102 Pointed up
105 Clear the
board
106 Yule airs
107 Chess
champion:
1960-61
108 Western lily
109 Removed from
a manuscript
110 Pamper
111 Half a
blackjack
112 Move
cautiously



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- DOWN**
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4 St. Peter,
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32 Get one's goat
33 Puccini
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35 Separated
36 Likeness:
Comb. form
37 Gives the ax to
39 Kind of tower
40 Scruff
42 Lifeless
47 Hersey locale
48 Parries
49 Province of
Italy

- DOWN**
- 50 SALT topic
52 Nonsensical
53 Gift
54 Homeric work
55 Devilish
58 Sleepy Hollow
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59 Forbidden
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63 Diametrically
opposite
64 Indian river
test?
- DOWN**
- 65 Nickelodeon
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66 Lapwing
67 Corroded by a
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68 Obstructs, in
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69 Invisible vapor
70 Speck of dust
71 Seedless plant
72 Olympics
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75 Commando
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80 Try for a pin
81 Dactyl's
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84 Was a tenant
85 Dispatch boats
86 Creeping S.A.
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87 Delphi V.I.P.
88 Peasants'
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91 Hairdresser's
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- DOWN**
- 94 Parsonage
95 Made haste
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98 Information
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101 Confucian
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103 It may have
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104 Buck's mate

PEANUTS



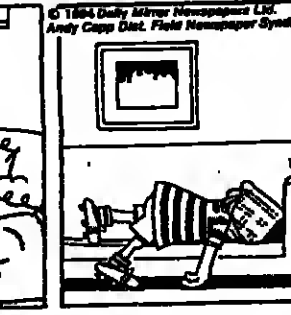
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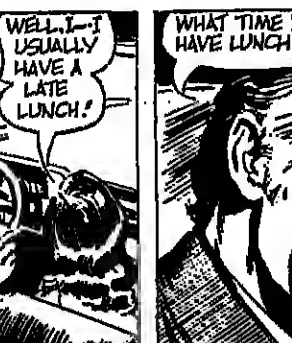
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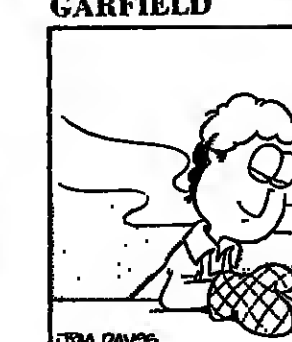
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



AN AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO THE NIGHT

By Mary Robison. 160 pp. \$11.95.
Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y.
10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"WE weren't learners, really," says a character in one of Mary Robison's new stories. "We had spent our lives rushing through everything: music albums, books — though never a whole book from start to finish. We took in whatever we thought we could turn into conversation from TV shows, movies. The only reason we liked to know a thing was so we'd have something to yammer about — not that we had anyone to share our talk with."

Rootless, alienated and blasé, Mary Robison's characters have problems connecting with anyone or anything. Used to improvising their lives, they live day to day, without hopes or ambitions. They talk, yes — endlessly, but without ever really listening to one another, and their talk is curiously devoid of sincerity or passion. Conversation, for them, is not a way of communicating, but a series of desultory ooo-sees and defensive jokes. It is a way of making the time pass by — like eating junk food or watching horror movies.

Like Raymond Carver and Ann Beattie, whose fictional territory closely resembles her own, Robi-

BOOKS

son has achieved in one novel and two short-story collections a style perfectly adapted to delineating these attenuated lives. The idiom is 1970s colloquial; the voice, cool and flat; the prose, resolutely unadorned. There are few clues to people's motivations, little narrative exposition and a willful resistance to interpretation of any kind.

In Robison's finest stories — in this collection, "Coach," "Smart," and the title story — this approach results in strong, unsentimental portraits of contemporary life. Fuller-bodied than the others, these stories supply the reader with enough information to feel the texture of the characters' lives; and as a consequence, we can sympathize with their difficulties, perhaps even admire their thwarted efforts to cope.

All too often, however, Robison's coolness results in stories that seem as attenuated as the lives they portray. Not only is the language impoverished, but a sense of authorial vision also appears to be absent. "The Nature of Almost Everything," "Look At Me Go" and "I Am 21" are little more than mood pieces, depicting an alienated sensibility; the author's attitude in these stories amounts to a kind of shrug.

In other cases, Robison seems so reluctant to impute motive or causality that the stories read like an anthology of random events. In "You Know

Charles," the following sequence occurs: a troubled young man named Allen goes to visit his aunt; he sees a menacing-looking teen-ager standing outside her apartment building; Allen tells his aunt about his problems; she invites the teen-ager in for a visit; she takes photographs of the two young men; she collapses in the bathroom. What is the reader to make of this? — that life is ironic? that people are unhappy? In any case, we never know enough about the characters and their dilemmas to want to bother to find out.

Almost all Robison's characters, it seems, suffer from a sense of dislocation. One woman hears voices in her head, another complains about a brain tumor; an accident-prone man totals the family car, then catches on fire while cooking on the hibachi. Others, like Nobuko who hasn't changed out of her pajamas in weeks, are simply afflicted with a nameless anomie. "What's the matter?" her boyfriend asks. "There are things," Nobuko says. "Many things."

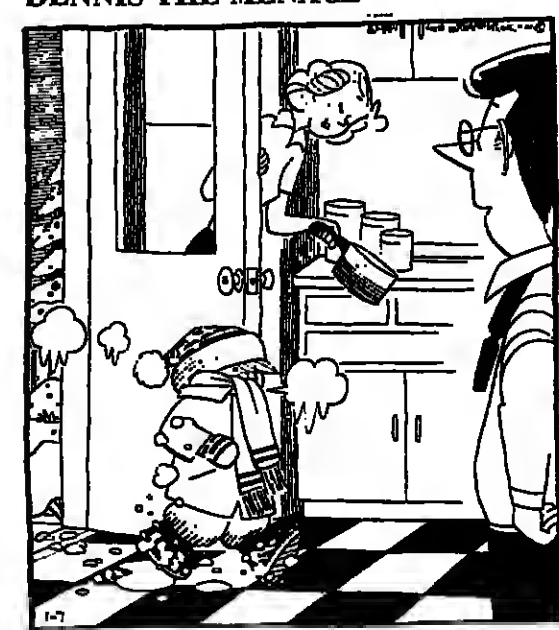
Spaced out casualties of the '60s, these characters belong to a generation that grew up skeptical about the world around them. The adversary stance of that decade, however, has degenerated into a vague alienation with everything around them; they could care less about politics or ideas. Getting through, coping, is all they aspire to do — as one puts it, "at 36, my goal was to stay sober and pay off my MasterCard bill."

Floating through life, these people tend to shuck off relationships and identities the way a snake sheds its skin. Why bother working at a career or sustaining a friendship, they figure — sure, things fall apart, but something else will always take their place.

As far as such characters are concerned, fate is something to other people's hands, and instead of trying to exert control over their lives, they accept their lot with a sigh. For the reader, this passivity, this sullen willingness to submit to the buffeting of fate, ultimately drains Robison's characters of interest. In one way or another, all of us make concessions and compromises, but it is still the struggle to make sense of the things that construct our dreams that lends life — and literature — a sense of vigor and purpose. To the end, it's hard to really care about characters who appear to care so little about themselves and others.

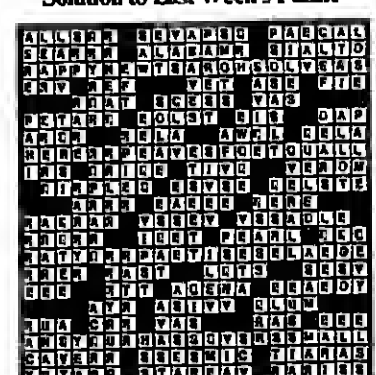
Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"UNWRAP IT, ALICE, AND LET'S SEE WHAT'S INSIDE."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto				Lower Class Change			
1842 Abitibi	25.25	+0.25					
1000 Alcan	25.25	+0.25					
1000 Bell	25.25	+0.25					
1000 Borealis	25.25	+0.25					
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SPORTS

The Redskins and 49ers: Two Differing but Multifaceted Gems

By Gary Pomerantz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Much has been made of the similarities between the San Francisco 49ers and the Washington Redskins, who will meet here Sunday in the NFC title game.

Mostly, people point to the similarities at 49er Coach Bill Walsh and Redskin Coach Joe Gibbs, and believe they see National Football League coaches of the same ingenious ilk, men who take a stick of chalk and a theory and turn defenses to dust.

"Some things may look similar," Gibbs said Thursday, "but our offenses are on opposite ends of the spectrum. Most of the things we do come from the one-back set; they use the two-back. They use sweeps and traps. We don't do any of that."

The truth is, the two teams are pedigrees apart. The 49ers (11-6) run the ball primarily to set up Joe Montana's passing game, which can be devastating. The 15-2 Redskins, on the other hand, use the run to set up more runs, usually sending John Riggins between the tackles again and again. To keep defenses in a perplexed rut, quarterback Joe Theismann will hit wide receivers Charlie Brown and Art Monk for key gains.

While San Francisco passes on more than 52 percent of its offensive plays, Washington passes only 44 percent of the time; the Red-

skins' simple formula is that ball control equals game control.

Furthermore, the spine of the 49er defense is a relentless, hard-hitting secondary, with the added speed of end Fred Dean (17½ sacks) on passing downs.

Conversely, the Redskin defense derives strength mostly from its line and linebackers, with tackle Dave Butz and linebacker Neal Olkewicz clogging the middle as part of the league's top-rated defense against the run.

The 49ers will enter the game as 10-point underdogs, having advanced with a 20-23 victory over Detroit last week. The Redskins are riding a 10-game winning streak, the last being Sunday's 51-7 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

49ers vs. Redskin defense:

The resourceful Montana threw 26 touchdown passes with only 12 interceptions this season. He is protected by a line that (unlike the Redskins') is more adept at pass blocking than run blocking. More than anything, though, it is Montana's elusiveness that keeps pass rushers frustrated and the sack count low — 33 in the regular season to Washington's 35.

Montana throws well on the run, scrambling or rolling out. He's tough to keep in the pocket.

"He's not the kind of guy you blitz," Gibbs said. Three times in the 49ers' 42-17 victory over Dallas in the regular-season finale, Mon-

tana turned a blitz into a touchdown pass.

Running back Wendell Tyler (85½ yards for the year) and rookie fullback Roger Craig (72½) each ran 176 times this season. They are also among Montana's primary receivers, with 34 and 48 receptions, respectively. Tyler's outside speed is countered only by the fact that in 1983 he averaged one fumble for every 30 carries, an unusually high rate. (Riggins averaged one fumble for every 81 carries.)

"They have 150 formations. That's more than any I've seen since I've been here," Gibbs said of the 49er offense. Added linebacker Mel Kaufman: "They use a formation once and they never come back to it."

Wide receiver Dwight Clark (70 receptions) is out with a knee injury and will be replaced by Mike Wilson (30 catches). To Clark's absence, San Francisco wide receivers caught only three passes last week. Montana went to veteran tight end Russ Francis more often against Detroit. Francis caught 4 passes for 75 yards.

"If Clark was healthy we'd probably have a better idea what their game plan would be," said Redskin free safety Mark Murphy. "Now, we only have one game to go on."

Still, the 49er offense — with all its short, quick passes — has been inconsistent lately. It managed only two substantial scoring drives against Detroit, and in five of the

last six weeks it has produced between 290 and 310 yards per game. Before that, the average was nearly 400 yards.

More than ever, the Redskins must mount a pass rush. Montana has a quick release, something that has troubled Washington this season.

Furthermore, Sunday will be one of those rare times when the Redskins could hold an opponent under 100 yards rushing and still be troubled. San Francisco is a team that will go to the pass, forced to or not.

"The linemen must keep in their rushing lanes and keep Montana in the pocket," says the Redskin defensive line coach, Lavern Torgerson.

Richie Peterson, the defense coach, has predicted the 49ers will throw between 50 and 60 passes. "Richie's usually pretty right," said strong safety Ken Coffey, part of a secondary of growing confidence and production. "But 50 or 60

passes? Man, that's a lot of running for me."

Redskins vs. 49er defense:

"We have to do the stuff that got us here," said Theismann. And that means Riggins's making the clock an ally. The Redskins led the league in average time of possession this season (33:44).

San Francisco's defense yields an average of 4.3 yards per carry, 22nd in the league. The 49ers usually play a 3-4 defense on first down, then move into a 4-3. It is a defensive line more of quickness than power, with Dean (who rushes from either side) and end Dwight Board (13 sacks) providing the pressure.

Washington's offensive line will have a distinct advantage power-blocking against a 3-4 defense, and some Redskin theorists expect the 49ers to play a 4-3 on many first downs because of that power.

"I just finished watching game films and they're a much better

defense than I thought," said Riggins, who has run for more than 100 yards in a league-record five straight playoff games. "I think we can handle their quickness. I think we should be able to run the ball on them."

The 49ers' leading tackler is left cornerback Ronnie Lott. He, fellow cornerback Eric Wright and safeties Carlton Williamson and Dwight Hicks comprise what Monk called "the most physical secondary we've played against. They are close with the Raiders. They cover well and hit hard."

Unlike that of the 49ers, the Redskin offense has zeroed in on perfection recently. Against the Rams last week, Theismann completed 18 of 23 passes for 302 yards and two touchdowns passes to Monk. Riggins chewed up defensive backs and time. The offensive line dominated.

Still, as free safety Murphy, cautions: "The best thing we can do with that game is forget it."

Knox Has Holdover Seahawks Soaring

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The surprising thing about the Seattle Seahawks' startling success this National Football League season has been first-year head Coach Chuck Knox's ability to win with holdover players from the era of former Coach Pat Patterson.

When the Seahawks play the Raiders for the American Conference championship Sunday in Los Angeles, only four of the 22 offensive and defensive starters will be new from the 1982 season.

"You've got to deal with the hand you're dealt," says Knox.

In one of professional sports' most incredible turnarounds, the Seahawks are one victory away from going to Super Bowl XVII. The Raiders are seven-point favorites to beat the Seahawks. But the Miami Dolphins, at home against Seattle last Sunday, were 7½-point favorites. The Seahawks won, 27-20.

"I'm not surprised we're here," said two-time Pro Bowl selection Ken Easley, one of the NFL's premier strong safeties and Paterson's first-round draft choice in 1981. "If a player is surprised he's here at this point of the season, he doesn't have a winner's attitude."

"If you'd asked me if I would be surprised to be in the AFC game the first of the season, I would have said yes," said Steve Largent, the Seahawks' three-time Pro Bowl wide receiver selection. "But at this point, making them one game at a time like we have, I would say no. Last week was no fluke, we deserved to win."

Easley, an intense, intimidating football player, always has believed he could win. That may not have been true of some of the other holdover Seahawks in the past.

There is a completely different attitude among most of the players now, the Seahawks say. Knox has brought a winning attitude to a



Coach Chuck Knox has not been afraid to step on toes.

club that won just 39 games while losing 62 in its first seven NFL seasons.

In this, its eighth season, Seattle has managed its first playoff appearance. Just two seasons ago, the Seahawks put together a string of 15 losses in 16 games. Seattle didn't win a single game at home in 1980.

Those woeful times all came under Paterson, a hard-line, no-nonsense coach who sometimes had difficulty communicating with his players. To his credit, he also coached the Seahawks to two 9-7 seasons earlier in their history.

Knox, 51, entered the picture last January when he abruptly left Buffalo in a split with Owner Ralph Wilcox over what Knox felt was Wilcox's unwillingness to spend the money necessary to build a winning franchise.

There was a quarterback switch, with Knox replacing veteran Jim Zorn with Dave Krieg midway through the 1983 season because the offense was sputtering. Krieg, signed as a free agent in 1980 out of little Milton College in Wisconsin, had started only five games before this year.

One of the four players Seattle will start against the Raiders who wasn't here last season is Curt Warner, the outstanding rookie who captured the AFC rushing championship with 1,449 yards. Warner has rushed for 212 yards in the two Seattle playoff victories.

Warner is the key to the offense. In order to get him, with the third overall choice in the 1983 draft, Knox traded his top three picks to Houston.

In five seasons with the Los Angeles Rams and seven more with Buffalo, a total of seven playoff appearances, Knox always has relied on a strong running back. With

the Rams, he had Lawrence McCutcheon. With the Bills, it was Joe Cribbs.

"We've said from Day 1 that we were going to be the impact player that we needed," Knox said. "I know there were some doubting Thomases, that was always there. But we were sure about him as a football player and a character guy and what he could do for our football team."

In addition to Warner, Knox added five veterans. Three of them — center Blair Bush, tight end Charlie Young and fullback Cullen Bryant — will start against the Raiders. Reggie McKenzie, a starter at offensive guard most of the season but sidelined because of a shoulder injury, and wide receiver Harold Jackson are the other two veterans.

Bush cost the Seahawks a first-round 1983 draft choice in a trade with Cincinnati. McKenzie came in a trade with Buffalo. Young, Bryant and Jackson were signed as free agents.

"We brought them in because we felt we had a need for them," Knox explained. "It didn't cost us anything to get them, either. It didn't mortgage our future."

Knox has not been afraid to step on toes. He cut popular center John Yarno, a starter in most of his six pro years, before the regular season began. Interestingly, no other NFL team picked Yarno up.

Knox also demoted former first-round pick Matt Tuaspofo and Keith Simpson, a defensive tackle and cornerback, respectively, to back-up roles.

The Seahawks will play hungry. "I don't think we're satisfied just to be in the final four," Knox said, "just like we weren't satisfied to just make the playoffs."



The key: Curt Warner.



Washington's John Riggins: Making the clock an ally.

Ovett, Coe, Cram & Co. Enjoy Long Run at the Top

By Peter Osmon

Washington Post Service

LONDON — In middle-distance running, Ovett, Coe and Cram are the world's top three. Ovett is the world record holder, the Olympic champion and the world champion and they are three different blokes. I don't think any other country has had that.

Ovett's patriotic declaration referred to himself and Sebastian Coe, as Olympic gold medalists (in the 800 meters and 1,500 meters, respectively); himself and Coe as world record holders (currently in the 1,500 meters and mile), and Steve Cram, world champion after winning the 1,500 meters in last summer's track and field championships in Helsinki.

Add to that Dave Moorcroft's 1982 world record in the 5,000 meters and the British do seem to be heading toward the 1984 Summer Olympics as the reigning powers of the range between sprinters and marathoners. The success of these runners has helped make Britain, as Cram put it, "the most improved nation in the world in athletics."

After a paltry single bronze at the 1976 Olympics, the British won two golds at Helsinki (Daley Thompson maintaining his dominance in the decathlon), a silver, and two bronzes and finished fifth in points among the 154 countries competing. Had Coe and Moorcroft not sat out with long-term ailments, the performance could have been even better.

Britain has always had a reputation for producing top-quality runners, as the Oscar-winning film "Chariots of Fire," which dealt with great runners of the 1920s, reminds us. But not since Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile in 1954 have the British had a great deal to be proud of in track and field.

Then in the mid-1970s appeared Ovett and Coe, now 28 and 27, respectively. The two are different personalities; only chance can explain their emergence at the same moment. Ovett came from a working-class family in the seaside resort of Hove, where he still lives and trains on local byways. Coe came from Sheffield, where his fa-

ther is a businessman, Coe finished college and lectures in sports science at Loughborough University. Soov they were bouncing around back and forth between them. (They still hold the majority of the five fastest times ever in the 800 meters, 1,500 meters and mile.) Their successes at the 1980 Moscow Olympics were considerable, although some good runners missed the Games because of the U.S.-led boycott.

But there was growing pressure for a clear test to determine which of the two was the better athlete. During the summer of 1982, a series of "head-to-head" races was scheduled in London, Athens and

Oregon, but then was scrubbed, because of injuries, and never rescheduled. Moorcroft and Cram started winning important contests to keep the handover going, but injuries to the various top runners has reduced the amount of direct competition and created frustration.

"I think, particularly on Steve's side, there will always be a natural resentment at the way he has been cast by the press as a foil for Seb's shining virtue — the baddie set against the goodie. The courteous, cooperative exemplar Seb and the surly, self-opinionated, 'street-fighting' Ovett," wrote Harry Wilson, Ovett's coach, in his book "Running Dialogue."

Lately it has seemed the athletes' ailments, rather than their characters, have overshadowed their way over middle-distance running.

Ovett had a succession of leg injuries in 1981-82, from which some experts believe he has not fully recovered. Cram was out with a knee and ankle problem for 10 weeks last spring and by choice did not run a step from September until November. Moorcroft came down with hepatitis and missed the past season.

Most serious of all is the rare disease called glandular toxoplasmosis that has sapped Coe's strength and confidence. He has resumed training.

Doctors believe Coe first became ill early last year and then again in April or May. Until September's final diagnosis, he suffered from nocturnal sweating and swollen glands. In races, he faded in the

late stages.

For Los Angeles, Cram will be concentrating on the 1,500, believing it best to focus on one event. He averages about 100 miles a week

closing yards, which was as much a symptom of waning psychological stamina as his physical problem.

At 23, Cram may yet prove to be the most outstanding of the British youngsters. In 1983, he won the European and Commonwealth 1,500-meter titles in addition to the 1983 Helsinki championship.

After those two 1982 triumphs, critics said Cram had not been truly tested because neither Ovett nor Coe had raced. But in winning at Helsinki, Cram defeated Ovett, who finished fourth; Steve Scott of the United States; 1976 Olympic champion John Walker of New Zealand; and Said Aouita of Morocco. Cram's winning time was 3:41.59.

A few weeks later, Ovett set a 1,500-meter world record of 3:30.77. The British press clamored to see a decisive contest with Cram before the season was over. Finally, on Sept. 9, Ovett and Cram faced off in the mile. Only 15-hundredths of a second divided them, Cram the winner in 3:52.56, about five seconds slower than Coe's record of 3:47.33.

Cram recently expressed a quiet confidence about his future. "Athletics is about psychological motivation," he said. "You get Steve Seb, Seattle Walker, we're all training hard. It's not the training that matters; it's who's got the bottle — a slang phrase meaning a little extra — 'oo the day, on the track'."

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NHL Computer Works Overtime Logging Gretzky

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Wayne Gretzky, the Edmonton Oilers scoring star who has naturally frustrated opposition goalies, has zapped the National Hockey League's computer.

When the NHL programmed its computer to handle a player's consecutive-game scoring streak, there were double-figure columns for goals, assists and points.

The league didn't anticipate a string of games in which a man would rack up more than 99 points.

Gretzky has. During his ongoing streak — he has scored in each of Edmonton's 41 games this year — he has collected 47 goals, 78 assists and 125 points.

"When Wayne's points hit 100 during the streak, the computer showed his total as '00,'" said Mike Griffin, the league's director of communications.

"We had to program it again," said Griffin, "to handle three-digit totals."

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NHL Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
NY Islanders	24	13	2	50
NY Rangers	23	13	5	51
Washington	22	11	4	48
Pittsburgh	19	13	4	41
New Jersey	9	25	5	23

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Seattle	25	13	3	53
Buffalo	23	13	4	50
Quebec	22	11	4	48
Montreal	19	12	4	42
Hartford	11	22	3	25

CENTRAL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Minnesota	17	17	4	38
St. Louis	16	18	5	37
Chicago	16	22	3	35
Toronto	15	20	5	35
Cleveland	13	24	3	29

Smythe Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	20	7	4	44
Vancouver	18	10	5	41
Calgary	15	18	7	37
Winnipeg	14	21	5	33
Los Angeles	11	24	3	25

Thursday's Results

Quebec 4, Boston 3 (Bertrand 10), Hunter 17).
Montreal 3, St. Louis 2 (Smyth 17), Goulet 25).
Pittsburgh 2, A. St. Louis 1 (Smyth 15), Goulet 25).
O'Connell 18), Goulet 25).
Montreal 4, N.Y. Islanders 2 (Crawford 15), Francis 18), Robertson 21), St. Louis 2).
Goulet 13), Bessy 12).
Philadelphia 2, Winnipeg 4, O'Connell 18), Goulet 25).
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